Volume 166 No. 11

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 166 No. 11 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | September 13, 1954

Shipping Rules Altered Aiding Fertilizer Trade

The Foreign Operations Administration last week announced a modification of its bidding rules to give shippers of fertilizers and other bulk commodities a better opportunity to get contracts for supplying commodities overseas under the so-called fifty-fifty shipping provision of the mutual security act.

The new policy applies only to a limited number of situations where the commodity may be purchased from world sources, is likely to move in bulk in tramp ships and where the American bidder is obliged to employ an American flag tramp vessel.

Certain American suppliers of bulk commodities had complained that the provisions requiring one-half of all FOA-financed cargoes from the United States be on American vessels has given, in some cases, an advantage to foreign competitors who could use the cheaper foreign tramp ships. In these cases FOA will adjust the price policy of recognizing only the lowest landed cost bid.

Foreign Suppliers Favored

It has been pointed out that foreign suppliers, who occasionally were higher priced on an f.o.b. point of origin basis, were able to win contracts by using the lower rate foreign flag tramp vessels. The suppliers most affected were dealers in coal, coke and fertilizer.

Recently a New England firm said that if it were not for the United States shipping provision, it could successfully compete with European suppliers in selling coke to Spain and Yugoslavia. After careful consideration of the question, the government suggested to the company that on future bidding it should quote the landed cost on the alternative basis of United States and foreign flag freight rate. If the company should be the lowest landed cost bidder by utilizing the foreign flag tramp rate, it would be granted the business, other things being equal.

The American supplier would keep in touch with FOA and the prospective buyer as to the status of flag requirement. If a United States flag vessel is required on the transaction, FOA would pay the extra cost. The mutual security law under which FOA operates requires that at least 50 percent of all shipments go on United States ships and that this ratio be applied to each of the three principal shipping categories:—Liner, tramp and tanker. FOA generally applies the fifty-fifty provision on a fiscal year basis.

Peanuts, Oils, Flaxseed Shipments Heavy in June

Exports of farm products in June were strengthened by additional large shipments of peanuts, cottonseed oil, and linseed oil and by the first substantial shipment of flaxseed, according to a report from the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Flaxseed exports, amounting to 2,400,000 bushels, were of major significance in 1953-54 and compared with only 200,000 bushels in 1952-53. Crude linseed oil exports amounted to 89,000,000 pounds and brought the twelve-month total to 300,000,000 pounds, as compared with only 1,300,000 pounds in 1952-53.

Peanut exports this June of 6,000,000 pounds compared with only 130,000 pounds in the previous June. Correspondingly, cottonseed oil exports of 54,000,000 pounds contrasted with only 2,000,000 pounds in June, 1953. Soybean oil exports were down to 1,167,000 pounds in June from 3,940,000 pounds in June of 1953.

Cosmetic Industry Rules On Fair Trade Revamped

Rules of fair trade practice for the cosmetic and toilet goods industry were revised in several respects last week by the Federal Trade Commission at the request of producers and dealers in these products. The revisions become effective October 10.

Changes were made in five of the rules governing the industry that have been in effect since November, 1951. The amendments were made to rule 6 relating to the use of the word "free," rule 8 on passing off a product as the product of a competitor, rule 11 on procurement of competitors' confidential information, rule 14 on price fixing and other unlawful forms of trade restraints, rule 16 on sales below cost, and rule 18 relating to "push" money.

US Non-Discrimination Policies Are Strengthened

An executive order has been issued by the President modifying the standard non-discrimination clause in government contracts in the interest of clarity and making it more effective. The changes instituted by the order define the prohibited discriminatory employment practices based on race, color, religion, or national origin, as well as provide for the posting of a notice in conspicuous places of employment by the government contractor.

The clause must also be inserted by the contractor in all subcontracts except subcontracts for standard commercial supplies or raw materials. General Services Administration is directed to include the modified clause in all contracts let after ninety days.

Nicaragua's Pesticides Use Seen Doubling Next Season

Nicaragua is expected to increase its pesticide consumption by 50 percent in the 1954-55 season, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce said last week.

Estimated 1954-55 consumption is as follows:—BHC (14 per cent), 404,500 pounds; DDT (100 percent), 340,000 pounds; DDT (75 percent wettable), 250,000 pounds; toxaphene, 160,000 pounds; aldrin (60 percent), 8,000 pounds; dieldrin (100 percent), 5,300 pounds; parathion (25 percent) 2,500 pounds; sulfur, 120,000 pounds; 2,4-D, 1,800 gallons.

Consumption of pesticides in Nicaragua has doubled every two or three years, and well-informed sources believe it will quadruple by 1960. Pesticides are considered essential import items and foreign exchange is available for making payment. An executive decree permits importation in bond provided payment of the merchandise has been agreed upon on credit terms of not less than 180 days from the date of embarkation.

The bureau said that the decree greatly facilitated importation of pesticides; however, although credit facilities can now be used by Nicaraguan importers, it is understood that United States pesticide exporters in some instances refuse to grant credit terms of six months and demand letters of credit or sight drafts. European exporters met these terms immediately. The bureau added:—

"The quality of US pesticides is considered equal to if not better than that of European products. However, lower prices and better credit terms offered by European exporters have caused Nicara-

—*Continued on page 45*

Drug Law Codification Need Cited by Industry Attorneys

Attorneys in the food and drug industries expressed the hope last week that congress next session will again make an attempt to codify the federal laws on food, drugs and cosmetics under title 21 of the United States Code, in spite of two previous ill-fated efforts in this direction.

They reported that such a step is long overdue and a general housecleaning is needed to remove the deadwood and awkward language and conflicts that have crept into the laws over the years, which makes them difficult to understand and interpret.

President Vetoes Latest Bill

The latest effort to revise and codify the laws came a cropper several days ago when President Eisenhower vetoed H. R. 9728 because of two substantative changes proposed to be made in the law, one of which would have sharply limited the authority of the Food and Drug Administration to make multiple seizures of misbranded articles (OPD 9/6/54).

An earlier attempt to codify the laws two years ago failed also because of an effort to slip in an important substantive change in the law. At that time industry discovered a hidden provision that would have required it to open all its records and complaint files to inspection of FDA agents and successfully blocked passage of the bill.

In his veto of H. R. 9728, Mr. Eisenhower struck out at attempts to make substantive changes in the law without according all interested parties a chance to be heard, and indicated that was one of his reasons for vetoing the measure. His main reason, however, was the limitations proposed to be placed upon multiple seizures.

In his memorandum of disapproval the President said:—

"I have withheld my approval from H. R. 9728, 'To revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21 of the United States Code, entitled 'Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics.'

"The legislative history of this measure indicates that it was enacted in the view that existing law would not be substantially changed by the bill or that no

—*Continued on page 60*

Chemical Employment Rises

Employment in the chemical and allied products industry in August totaled 525,000 workers, an increase of about 1,000 workers over July, according to preliminary estimates of the Federal Reserve Board last week. This is the same level of employment that was estimated for June, but is 5,000 workers less than the May total. In August last year, chemical and allied employment was estimated at 558,000 workers.

Benzene Survey Setup Is Expanded by BDSA

Questionnaires were sent out last week by the chemicals and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration to producers and consumers of benzene asking them to report their production and consumption of the chemical by specific use last year.

The survey is similar to one taken a year ago covering 1952 consumption, but much broader in scope to cover a greater number of end-uses and consumers. The chemical division has asked that the questionnaire be completed and returned by October 11.

An annual canvass of the end-use consumption of important chemicals is one of the major projects of the division and received the approval of the industry at a meeting with officials soon after the organization of BDSA last year. The chemical division hopes eventually to make annual use surveys of about fifty items important to the industry and to the national economy generally.

Criticism Heard

The initial report on benzene (OPD, 1/4/54) was viewed as a good start in the direction of tabulating the market for benzene but some criticism was heard because of the large amount that was classed as "other" uses and thus not identified. The report listed only eight specific uses.

In an effort to avoid this criticism and provide more useful information to industry, the new questionnaire asks for consumption data on some seventeen specific uses. If the use being made of the chemical is not listed separately on the questionnaire, consumers are asked to specify its use in the category "other."

Specific quantity figures on the use of benzene is called for in the production of the following: — Monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, nitrobenzene, ethyl benzene, diphenyl aniline, maleic anhydride, phenol, styrene, benzene hexachloride, DDT, synthetic detergents, synthetic fibers, denaturant for ethyl alcohol, motor gasoline, paint remover, and solvents.

If one of the listed items is used as a material in the production of another listed item, that too is to be shown. The questionnaire asks for information on location of the producing plant, the grade of benzene produced, production exclusive of amounts from imported material, the annual rated capacity of the plant, any co-products or by-products produced, and the raw materials consumed. Producers also are asked to report new facilities authorized or under construction to be completed by January 1, 1955, and after that date.

Mintener Is Sworn In For Position In HEW

Bradshaw Mintener became assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare at brief swearing-in ceremonies September 7. Mr. Mintener succeeds Russell R. Larmon, who has returned to his former association with Dartmouth College.

Mr. Mintener's background consists of more than twenty years association with Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., first as assistant general counsel and assistant secretary and later as vice-president and general counsel. He previously practiced law and was an intsructor at the Minnesota College of Law. In his new post, he will have primary responsibility in the aera of federal-state relations in which connection he will supervise the activities and policies of the Food and Drug Administration.

Antibiotic Drug Rules Are Amended by FDA

Several minor changes in regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to distribution of antibiotic drugs were made by the agency recently.

The exemption of certain antibiotics from the certification requirements of the regulations was extended to tetracycline for diagnostic use and to animal feeds containing penicillin intended in the treatment of certain animal diseases. The amendments also extended the certification period for penicillin tablets from fourty-eight months to sixty months, and the period for streptomycin tablets and dihydrostreptomycin tablets from eighteen months to twenty-four months.

Sulfur, Gas, Oil Land Bids Sought

The Department of the Interior will open bids October 13 on leasing approximately 523,000 acres of submerged lands of the outer continental shelf off the coast of Louisiana for development of sulfur deposits. Bids will be opened at the same time for leasing oil and gas lands in the same area. The deadline for submitting offers is 11 a.m. EST, in both instances.

The sale marks the beginning of a program by the federal government of making available to private industry the submerged lands of the continental shelf for development of their mineral resources in line with the legislation enacted last year in settlement of the tidelands dispute. It is to be expected that continental shelf lands adjacent to other coastal states will be offered for leasing in the near future.

Area Currently Offered

The area offered at this time is that which had been nominated for competitive bidding by sulfur and oil and gas operators in response to the invitation extended by the department last June. The 523,000 acres of sulfur land consist of 108 tracts, mostly of 5,000 acres each. The oil and gas lands comprise an area of 748,000 acres divided into 199 tracts.

The notice of sale provides that the leases will be issued for a term of ten years in the case of sulfur and five years for oil and gas and as long thereafter as sulfur and oil and gas are produced in paying quantities. The royalty to be paid to the government on production from each sulfur lease will be 7½ percent, and for each oil and gas lease, 16 2/3 percent. The annual rental or minimum royalties specified in the notice is $2 per acre for sulfur land and $3 an acre for oil and gas lands.

Basis of Bid Awards

Leases will be awarded to the bidders on the basis of the highest cash bonus offered the government for a tract. No bid will be considered, however, where the bonus offered is less than $15 per acre.

Since the passage of the continental shelf development law, the department has approved the drilling of sixty-five oil and gas wells on leases previously issued by the state of Louisiana. The approximate daily production is 8,900 barrels of oil, 1,500 barrels of condensate, and 145,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

Approximately 185 wells are on land under the jurisdiction of the federal government located off Louisiana, of which thirteen are drilling, forty are producing oil, sixteen are producing gas, eight are oil wells that are shut in, thirty-one are gas wells that are shut in, and seventy-seven are dry holes that have been abandoned.

Small Business Seen Bowing to Big Firms

The Small Business Administration reported to congress last week that small business is continuing to lose ground competitively to larger firms, following the trend that has been downward since the end of World War II. The merger movement which is active today, it added, is due in part to steady deterioration of the financial position of small independent firms.

In earnings statements from many industries, the agency said, a clear divergence can be drawn between large and small firms; the former show good profits at reduced capacity, the profits of the latter have been deeply slashed. It blamed this disadvantage on the economic and financial environment of the war and postwar period, and stated that inflation, tax laws, governmental policies, labor unions and consumer preferences all had a hand in shaping the trend.

4,000,000 Small Businesses

Nevertheless, the agency found that the number of businesses today remains at approximately 4,200,000, of which more than 4,000,000 can be classed as small. The rate of growth of the business population has slowed down since 1951, but the number of firms in existence today are over 1,000,000 more than at the end of World War II. Figures on recent business incorporations are a significant index of business growth, the agency added:—

"In 1953, there were 102,545 new incorporations compared with 92,819 in the preceding year. Except for a slight dip in September, the number of charters received was higher in each month of the year than in the same month of the preceding year.

"This same trend continued into 1954. In the first six months of 1954 total business incorporations amounted to 57,890, a 6 percent increase over 1953, and the largest number in the first half of any year since 1947. Thus far in 1954, each month has witnessed an increase in the number of incorporations over the same month of the preceding year.

Failures Increasing

"Business failures in 1954 have shown an increase over those of 1953. However, the number of failures continues to be far below the average for the last fifty years. The weekly average rate for 1954 is 225 compared with the average for the period

Continued on page 63

Titanium Alloy Project Granted Fast Write-Off

Rem-Cru Titanium, Inc., has been granted a fast tax write-off on 75 percent of its $12,775,000 investment in a plant for making titanium-alloy mill products at Midland, Pa., by the Office of Defense Mobilization, it was announced last week.

The agency also issued the same firm another tax amortization certificate permitting accelerated amortization of 90 percent of another investment in titanium facilities totaling $360,000 at Midland. The two certificates were included among a list of forty-four new or expanded facilities involving an investment of $101,681,640 issued by ODM during the period August 12 to 25.

Among other certificates approved were the following:—

Alumina — Reynolds Metal Company, Corpus Christi, Tex., $1,500,000 invested and 85 percent allowed for accelerated amortization.

Carbon Black — Continental Carbon Company, Sunray, Tex., $54,706 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Uranium Processing—Metals & Controls Corporation, Attleboro, Mass., $35,000 certified and 60 percent allowed.

The two largest certificates announced for the period were:—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Cumberland, Md., precision plate glass for military end items, $33,600,000 certified and 85 percent allowed, and Araphoe Pipe Line Company, Colorado and Kansas, petroleum pipeline, $25,141,000 certified with 40 percent allowed on $764,000 and 25 percent allowed on $24,377,000.

Lab Group Changes Name

The American Council of Commercial Laboratories has changed its name to the American Council of Independent Laboratories. The action, which was strongly endorsed by the membership, was taken to make the organization's title more descriptive of the function of professional consulting laboratories. ACIL will hold its annual meeting November 3 to 6 at the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La.

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Spencer Appoints Sanders Southeastern Sales Manager

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has appointed Kirk Sanders southeastern district sales manager. Mr. Sanders, formerly agricultural sales representative for Spencer in Mississippi, succeeds John L. Sanders (no relation), who has resigned to accept a post with the Mississippi River Fuel Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

After serving with the industrial sales sections of both Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Sanders joined Spencer in 1950 and handled the Florida sales territory for three years before his assignment to Mississippi. As southeastern district sales manager, Mr. Sanders will be in charge of the Spencer office in Atlanta, Ga., and will assume responsibility of agricultural chemicals in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

DCAT to Hear Cyrus Ching At Its Pocono Manor Meeting

Cyrus S. Ching, chairman of the atomic energy labor-management relations panel and former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, will be the guest speaker at the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade to be held September 23 to 25 at Pocono Manor, Pa.

Mr. Ching, long recognized as one of the nation's outstanding negotiators in the field of labor relations and who has served the goverenment in numerous positions, including the National Defense Mediation Board and the War Labor Board, will speak on "Recent Developments in Labor Relations."

Aluminum Plant Projected

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif., has announced that it will build a multimillion dollar aluminum sheet and foil rolling mill near Ravenswood, W. Va. Plant construction is scheduled to begin January 1, with initial operations set for mid-1956. Feedstock will come from Kaiser's Trentwood, Wash., plant.

NFA Not Planning to Hold Convention in Fall of 1955

The National Fertilizer Association will not hold a fall convention next year. At NFA's last board meeting it was voted that the 1955 fall meeting should be dispensed with, and that further discussion of this matter should be held at the 1954 fall board conclave. This would include the possibility of another membership opinion survey in order to determine whether or not a by-law change should be recommended to the association's membership. The board's recent action includes only the 1955 fall convention. Any permanent change would require a change in the by-laws and a vote by the entire membership.

Warner-Hudnut Int'l Names Solmssen Technical Director

Dr. Ulrich V. Solmssen has been appointed technical director of Warner-Hudnut International, New York. In his new post, Dr. Solmssen will be responsible for new product development in foreign markets and for facilitating the exchange of scientific information between the domestic and overseas branches of the company. Dr. Solmssen has been with Warner-Hudnut since 1946, successively holding the posts of assistant to the vice-president for research, assistant director of research, and administrative director of the Warner-Chilcott Research Laboratories. Earlier he had been senior research chemist with Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.

DuPont Assigns Mendolia To Elctrochemicals Post

The appointment of Arthur I. Mendolia as an assistant director of research of the electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been announced by the company. Prior to his present assignment, Mr. Mendolia was technical superintendent of the east plant at the company's Niagara Falls, N. Y., electrochemicals plant. He started with duPont in 1941 as a chemist at the Niagara Falls laboratory and has had experience in both production and research work.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol 166, No. 11, September 13, 1954. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
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Price Index Declines

The price index declined 0.22 point last week, continuing the market trend of recent weeks. The oils, fats and waxes market was predominant in weighing the index downward. Among items reduced in that market were corn, cottonseed, coconut, peanut, soybean and tung oils in addition to peanut and soybean meals. Grease, lard and tallow were advanced. The drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals market was active last week with an advance in mercurial salts and caffeine noted. In the mercurial group, mercuric chloride, cyanide, oxide and iodide were higher in addition to calomel and white precipitate (ammoniated mercury). There were no reductions.

Lead pigments were advanced in the protective coatings materials market in addition to litharge and orange mineral. Dried blood and tankage were reduced in the agricultural chemicals market while price activity in the textile and leather chemicals market featured a reduction in egg yolk. In the heavy chemicals market lead, mercury and zinc metals were higher. Changes in the essential oils, aromatics, flavorings market included an advance in citronella oil and a decline in wormwood oil. Pepper was lower while poppy seeds, Roumanian coriander seed and caraway seed were higher. There were no changes reported in the industrial organic chemicals, petroleum derivatives or coal chemicals market.

Prices Advanced

Caffeine, 25c. per lb. (37).
  Citrated, 10c. per lb.
Calomel, 45c. per lb. (57).
Caraway seed, 1c. per lb. (64).
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb. (64).
Grease, ¼c. per lb. (67).
  choice white, ¾c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Lead, blue, basic, sulfate, ½c. per lb. (69).
  metal, ¼c. per lb. (37).
  monosilicate, 0.2c. per lb.
  red, 95% Pb_3O_4, ¼c. per lb.
    97% Pb_3O_4, ¼c. per lb.
    98% Pb_3O_4, ¼c. per lb.
  white, basic, silicate, ½c. per lb.
    sulfate, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ¼c. per lb. (69).
Mercuric chloride, 40c. per lb. (57).
  Cyanide, 50c. per lb.
  Iodide, red, 45c. per lb.
  Oxide, red, NF, 55c. per lb.
    yellow, tech., 50c. per lb.
    USP, 50c. per lb.
Mercury, $7 per flask (37).
Oil, citronella, 20c. per lb. (64).
Orange mineral, ¼c. per lb. (69).
Poppy seed, 3c. per lb. (64).
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (67).
  inedible, ½c. per lb.
White precipitate, 50c. per lb. (57).
Zinc, prime western, ½c. per lb. (37).

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (67).
Copra, $5 per ton (67).
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia (44).
Egg yolk, 6c. per lb. (55).
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (67).
  Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (67).
    refd., ⅛c. per lb.
  Cottonseed, refd., ⅛c. per lb. (67).
  Oiticica, ⅝c. per lb. (67).
  Peanut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (67).
    refd., ¼c. per lb.
  Soybean, crude, 1c. per lb. (67).
    refd., ⅛c. per lb.
  Tung, ¼c. per lb. (67).
  Wormwood, 50c. per lb. (64).
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (67).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 7c. per lb. (64).
  white, 2c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $6 per ton (67).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (44).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 10, 1954	Sept. 3, 1954	Sept. 11, 1953
106.39	106.61	105.91

Monsanto Research Div. Position Goes to Printy

John O. Printy has been named manager of marketing research in the development department of Monsanto Chemical Company's research and engineering division, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Printy had been manager of purchases for Monsanto's plastics division. John C. Duncan, jr., who had been a purchasing agent in the Springfield, Mass., office, will assume the responsibility for all purchasing matters of the Springfield and the Port Plastics, Ohio, plants of the plastics division, reporting to the St. Louis purchasing office. Both changes are effective September 15.

Pittsburgh 1955 Parley Set

The sixth Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy will be held February 28 through March 4 at the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. The analytical chemistry group of the Pittsburgh section of the American Chemical Society and the Spectroscopy Society of Pittsburgh again will serve as co-hosts. An exposition of modern laboratory equipment will again be held in conjunction with the parley.

Potash Deliveries Up During First 6 Months

Deliveries of potash by the seven major American producers during the first six months of 1954, inclusive of imports for the first five months of the year, totaled 1,918,377 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 1,126,101 tons of K_2O, the American Potash Institute announced last week. This was an increase of 8 percent in salts and 9 percent in K_2O over the corresponding period last year.

Potash delivered for agricultural use in institute countries totaled 1,841,148 tons of salts with an equivalent of 1,078,322 tons of K_2O, an increase of 9 percent in salts and 11 percent in K_2O, over the corresponding period in 1953. Agricultural deliveries consisted of 1,011,520 tons of K_2O as muriate, 842 tons ar manure salts, and 65,960 tons as sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia. The chemical industry took 71,342 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 44,215 tons of K_2O, a decrease of 19 percent in salts and K_2O under the first half of 1953. Exports to other than institute countries amounted to 3,564 tons of K_2O or 221 percent over those of last year.

During the second quarter of 1954, total North American deliveries including imports amounted to 871,057 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 511,739 tons of K_2O. This was a decrease of less than 1 percent in salts but an increase of 1 percent in K_2O, compared to the tonnage delivered during the corresponding period of 1953. Imports comprised 60,522 tons of K_2O and included those during the first five months of the year.

Deliveries during the quarter for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii and Puerto Rico (institute countries) amounted to 832,487 tons of salt equivalent to 487,903 tons of K_2O, consisting of 452,881 tons as muriate, 208 tons as manure salts, and 34,814 tons as sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash magnesia. Deliveries for chemical purposes amounted to 35,616 tons of salts, equivalent to 22,058 tons of K_2O. Exports to other than institute countries totaled 1,778 tons of K_2O.

Gen'l Chemical Dedicates New Research Laboratory

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation dedicated the new research laboratory for its General Chemical Division in Morris Township, N. J., last week. A number of public officials, laboratory employees and their wives, and company executives attended the affair.

Members of the laboratory supervisory staff conducted the guests on guided tours of the $2,000,000 facility. With the completion of this research center, adjacent to the company's central research laboratory, every division of Allied Chemical will have added new research laboratories since the end of the war.

The three-story L-shaped building provides over 55,000 square feet of floor space for research activities. Included are more than thirty laboratories of various types, a technical library, and engineering research offices, as well as a special section for work with radio-active substances, an extensive analytical suite with the most modern spectrographic, optical, and physical testing equipment, and an agricutural formulating and milling laboratory.

According to a company spokesman, the new laboratory will permit General Chemical to expand and intensify its laboratory research program in industrial, scientific and agricultural chemicals fields. It replaces the division's Laurel Hill, L. I., laboratory which was one of the first major chemical research centers in the country.

The new laboratory's activities will be coordinated with related phases of the corporation's extensive central research program as well as with large-scale development and pilot plant research conducted at General Chemical's other laboratories in Baton Rouge, La., and at Marcus Hook. Pa, Dr. J. H. Pearson, a member of the General Chemical research staff for eighteen years, is director of the laboratory.

N. Y. Quinine Picks Burr

New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York, a subsidiary of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, appointed Arthur K. Burr superintendent of its plant at Newark, N. J. Mr. Burr was previously associated with American Cyanamid Company, where he most recently was attached to the Linden, N. J., plant in an executive production capacity. He had been with Cyanamid for seven years.

Leffingwell Manager

Dr. Arnold P. Howe has been appointed manager of industrial chemicals by Leffingwell Chemical Company, Whittier, Calif. Dr. Howe was formerly manager of the chemical products department of the western division of Shell Chemical Corporation, San Francisco.

Tetra-acetonitrile Available Commercially From Glyco

The tetra-acetonitrile of ethylene diamine is now commercially available, Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced. Ethylene diamine tetra-acetonitrile (EDTN) is a cream to tan powder having a purity of more than 95 percent. It melts at 131 to 133 degrees centigrade. The pH of a 2 percent solution is 4-6.

EDTN is soluble in hot water, methanol and ethyl acetate. It is practically insoluble in cold water, hydrocarbons, vegetable and mineral oils. The product exhibits the typical reactions of nitriles, Glyco stated. Its polynitrile structure is said to make it an interesting intermediate for making polyamino derivatives. It can be readily hydrolyzed with dilute alkalies or acids and reacts with alcohols to give long chain esters. EDTN readily forms new compounds by reduction. It produces new compounds by Friedel-Craft reactions and forms quaternary compounds and many complex derivatives. It is available in drums at $1 per pound.

Dewey & Almy's President Becomes Director of Grace

Hugh S. Ferguson, president of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has been elected a director of W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Since January 1, 1953, Mr. Ferguson has been president of Dewey & Almy, which he joined thirty-one years ago and served successively as treasurer, general manager and vice-president, and executive vice-president, prior to his election to the presidency. A proposal to merge Dewey & Almy into Grace has been approved by the boards of directors of both companies and will be submitted to their stockholders.

MCA, Carnegie Tech Plan For Long-Range Research

A long-range research project was announced jointly last week by Dr. John C. Warner, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Manufacturing Chemists Association, which will supervise the project through its committee on research.

The work will be directed by Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, head of the department of chemistry at Carnegie, who is recognized internationally for his similar direction of fundamental research in petroleum. The new program for the chemical industry will be patterned after the highly successful American Petroleum Institute's research project 44 on "Data on Hydrocarbons and Related Compounds," which also is directed on the Tech campus by Dr. Rossini. Funds for the project will be contributed by the chemical industry, and an estimated $40,000 required for the first year of operaton already has been subscribed.

Chemical industry leaders pointed out that many advantages will result from having the work performed systematically and consistently in a cooperative program by a staff of experts rather than incidentally and sporadically by workers in different industrial laboratories. In the long run, a centrally located cooperative effort will prove to be more economical for the industry than present scattered efforts.

The purpose of the project, basically, is to provide readily accessible uniform data on the physical properties of chemical compounds. The need for such a centralized program, it was pointed out, has long been recognized by chemists and chemical engineers. Not since 1928 has data of this kind been assembled in a single comprehensive study, and yet dur-

—*Continued on page 78*

Silicone Resin Development Is Told by General Electric

A new silicone resin, said to combine outstanding heat resistance with an excellent balance of cure speed, flexibility and hardness, has been designed for the paint industry by General Electric Company's silicone products department.

Designated "SR-111," the resin is an addition to the department's series of silicone resins currently available to the paint industry. It is designed for use alone, or modified with organic resins, in formulating heat- and weather-resistant protective coatings for smokestacks, ovens, incinerators, exhaust manifolds, space heaters and jet engine components.

The resin's initial gloss and gloss retention were described by GE as being superior to comparable resins. Tests, it was said, have shown that colored formulations based on "SR-111" show no color change and retain most of their initial gloss for more than ten weeks at temperatures up to 500 degrees Fahrenheit on both steel and aluminum. The good compatibility of "SR-111" with organic and with other silicone resins makes it suitable for use in both colored and aluminum finishes, and allows paint formulators greater flexibility in their choice of modifiers than is offered by other silicone resins, GE stated.

NACA Gets Miller Law Fair Treatment Pledge

The pesticides industry last week was assured fair treatment by the Food and Drug Administration under the new Miller law. The agency's approach toward the legislation is by no means "anti-chemicals" in nature. So declared William W. Goodrich, assistant general counsel for food and drugs in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Speaking at the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Agricultural

W. W. Allen
NACA's New President

Chemicals Association, held September 8 to 10 at Spring Lake, N. J., Mr. Goodrich pointed out that close teamwork by FDA and the industry brought the Miller pesticides amendment into being. If the measure does not suit the agency in its actual operation, he went on, the government has no one to blame but itself.

Basically, he said, the new law makes two key changes. "First, it quite properly assigns agricultural functions to the Secretary of Agriculture and health functions to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare." He felt that this redefinition of functions "should go a long way in improving the regulatory scheme."

"Second," it was stated, "the law emphasizes informal procedures, newly designed to facilitate action and to grant a more dominant role to the scientists. The formal type of hearing, in which lawyers become the principal actors, is utilized only as a last resort before taking the matter to the court house for the settlement of unavoidable disagreements."

To implement the new legislation, Mr. Goodrich said, FDA will have to draw

—*Continued on page 42*

Citric Acid Patent Suit Filed Against Miles Labs

Ferment-Acid Corporation, New York, has filed a patent infringement action in US District Court, Southern District of New York, against Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., makers of "Alka-Seltzer," demanding damages of $1,000,000 and an injunction prohibiting the use of its basic patent No. 2,353,771, covering "deep fermentation" production of citric acid, a component of "Alka-Seltzer."

This is the second suit that his been started recently against the prime producers of citric acid in the United States. The earlier suit was filed by Ferment-Acid against Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., charging infringement of its patented citric acid process (OPD, 9/6/54). In its complaint against Pfizer, Ferment-Acid asked for, among other things, $5,000,000 damages. As OPD went to press, Miles Laboratories officials were unavailable for comment on the court action taken against that company.

Latex Paint Annual Output Rate Expected to Level Off

Production and sales of latex paint have passed their peak and will level off at 30,000,000 gallons a year until a new type of readily merchandised water thinned paint makes its appearance, Fred B. Stieg, director of the technical service laboratory of the Titanium Pigment Corporation, New York, estimated in a talk to the recent sales management forum of Devoe & Raynolds Company at the University of Louisville.

Twenty-two top sales executives were assembled for a week-long marketing forum, analyzing case history of companies making varied types of consumer goods and attending a program of four talks by representatives of outside firms.

Olin Mathieson Selects Its Officers

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, formed August 31 by the merger of Olin Industries, Inc., and Mathieson Chemical Corporation (OPD, 9/6/54), last week elected officers.

John W. Hanes, formerly financial vice-president for Olin, was made chairman of the finance committee and vice-president for finance of Olin Mathieson. F. Stillman Elfred, John C. Leppart and Stanley de J. Osborne were elected executive vice-presidents of the new corporation. Mr. Elfred was formerly executive vice-president of Olin, while Mr. Leppart and Mr. Osborne were first vice-president and financial vice-president, respectively, of Mathieson.

Russell R. Casteel, former secretary of Olin, was made a vice-president. Elected vice-presidents for operations were:—Norman H. Collisson, formerly Olin operations vice-president; Donald W. Drummond and R. L. Hockley, both formerly Mathieson vice-presidents; Milton F. Meissner, formerly Olin vice-president for operations; S. L. Nevins, formerly president of Mathieson's Agricultural Chemicals Division, and J. J. Toohy, formerly executive vice-president of Mathieson's E. R. Squibb & Sons Division.

Russell Hopkinson, formerly a vice-president of Mathieson, becomes vice-president for development of the new concern. Robert W. Lea, formerly vice-president for organization of Olin, will hold down a similar post with Olin Mathieson, while R. B. Lewis, formerly vice-president and comptroller of Mathieson, has been made vice-president for financial analysis. David T. Marvel, formerly Olin vice-president for sales, will act in a similar capacity with the new concern.

Walter F. O'Connell, former assistant to Olin's financial vice-president, will be a vice-president and assistant to the vice-president for finance of Olin Mathieson. Fred Olsen, former vice-president for research and development for Olin, will be vice-president for research, while Ralph A. Ostberg, former Olin production vice-president, will hold a similar post with the consolidated corporation.

Theodore Weicker, jr., formerly a Mathieson vice-president, was elected vice-president for overseas operations. Edgar W. Taft, former treasurer of Olin, will be treasurer of Olin Mathieson. C. C. Tallman will be comptroller. He was formerly comptroller for Olin. Gordon Grand, jr., former assistant to Olin's president, will be secretary under the new setup. E. R. Van Vliet, formerly vice-president and treasurer of Mathieson, will be assistant treasurer, while A. P. Winsor, former secretary of Mathieson, will be assistant secretary of Olin Mathieson.

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COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
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Association Meetings

This Week

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., September 15-18.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Statler hotel, New York, September 12-17.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 13-14.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September 11-19.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.

Northeastern Wood Utilization Council, hardwood pulping conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., September 14.

American Chemical Society, Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15; Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., section, southwest regional meeting, Fort Worth, December 2-4.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., November 3-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Colorado hotel, Greenwood Springs, Colo., September 12-16; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 11-13.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Tung Oil Association, annual convention, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., September 23-24.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 13-14.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Association of Economic Poison Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 11-13.

Atomic Industrial Forum, Plaza hotel, New York, September 27-28.

Calcium Chloride Institute, technical panel meeting, Hershey, Pa., September 20-24.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Equinox House, Manchester, Vt., September 19-21; Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 17.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, fall meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 9-10.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Bedford Springs hotel, Bedford, Pa., October 7-8.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

Manufacturing Chemists Association semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Houston, Tex., October 10-14.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Fertilizer Association, southern convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-12.

National Paint Salesmen's Association, annual meeting, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 21-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Di Lido hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., October 18-21.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 13-18.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 20-22.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4, 1955.

Plastics in Building Conference, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, and the Building Research Advisory Board, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., October 27-28.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, third sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 11.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, cosmetic seminar, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, September 23-24.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, October 13.

Oils, Fats Consumption: July

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in July, 1954, totaled 1,094,665,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	260,881,000
Paint and varnish	43,681,000
Processing	296,652,000
Refining	333,468,000
Soap	66,736,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulfonation	136,000	221,000
Soap	26,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	219,000	11,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	....	[1] .....
Chemicals	110,000	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	26,000
Other uses	2,793,000	[1] .....
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	894,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	259,000
Other uses	.....	Refined
Coconut—	Crude	7,986,000
Refining	24,861,000	3,021,000
Deodorizing	.....	[1] .....
Hydrogenation	.....	208,000
Fat-splitting	4,752,000	4,000
Shortening	.....	2,032,000
Sulfonation	22,000	[1] .....
Other edible products	[2]	5,227,000
Chemicals	[1]	281,000
Soap	4,475,000	424,000
Paint and varnish	.....	All grades
Other uses	1,167,000	268,000
Cod and codliver—		.....
Sulfonation	.....	648,000
Deodorizing	.....	Refined
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[1] .....
Corn—	Crude	1,682,000
Refining	19,420,000	9,261,000
Sulfonation	.....	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	[1] .....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	5,565,000
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	[2]	15,000
Soap	[1]	Refined
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	40,269,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	1,796,000
Refining	83,810,000	49,900,000
Sulfonation	.....	14,012,000
Hydrogenation	.....	3,177,000
Deodorizing (whole oil)	.....	1,466,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	64,000
Other edible uses	.....	Sardine
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	59,000
Other uses	.....	477,000
Fish—	Menhaden	[2] .....
Refining	[2]	329,000
Fat-splitting	[2]	All grades
Soap	297,000	.....
Paint and varnish	[2]	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	74,000	.....
Lubricants and greases	2,570,000	254,000
Other uses	Crude	Refined
Fish, other—		.....
Refining	.....	168,000
Paint and varnish	122,000	329,000
Other uses	398,000	All grades
Fishliver, other than cod—		.....
Sulfonation	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	312,000	Refined
Linseed—	Raw	.....
Refining	17,115,000	.....
Fat-splitting	396,000	12,734,000
Soap	.....	713,000
Paint and varnish	11,610,000	[1] .....
Linoleum and oilcloth	4,306,000	6,324,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	All grades
Other uses	5,380,000	.....
Marine, mammal—		291,000
Refining	.....	.....
Sulfonation	.....	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	1,172,000
Chemicals	[2]	189,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	All grades
Other uses	.....	.....
Neatsfoot—		50,000
Refining	.....	[2] .....
Sulfonation	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	13,000
Chemicals	.....	127,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	All grades
Other uses	.....	477,000
Oiticica—	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	154,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	Inedible
Other uses	.....	.....
Olive—	Edible	[1] .....
Edible uses	247,000	.....
Soap	.....	All grades
Other uses	26,000	[2] .....
Oleo—		[2] .....
Shortening	.....	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	Refined
Palm—	Crude	[1] .....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	3,058,000	Refined
Palmkernel—	Crude	[1] .....
Soap	300,000	[1] .....
Peanut—	Crude	64,000
Refining	[1]	845,000
Sulfonation	.....	1,555,000
Hydrogenation	.....	.....
Deodorizing	.....	[1] .....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	284,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	182,000
Soap	.....	All grades
Other uses	.....	.....
Perilla—	.....	230,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—	.....	173,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Sesame, refined—	.....	Refined
All uses	.....	.....
Soybean—	Crude	[1] .....
Refining	132,395,000	23,000
Fat-splitting	[1]	66,857,000
Sulfonation	[1]	14,380,000
Hydrogenation	.....	13,619,000
Deodorizing (whole oil)	.....	25,073,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	4,883,000
Shortening	.....	8,941,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	5,411,000
Soap	45,000	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	527,000	9,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	5,496,000
Other uses	4,516,000	

	Pounds
Tallow—	All grades
Soap	.....
Lubricants and greases	428,000
Other uses	[2] .....
Tung—	
Paint and varnish	3,184,000
Chemicals	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	82,000
Other uses	472,000
Vegetable, not specified—	
Refining	6,317,000
Fat-splitting	999,000
Hydrogenation	1,738,000
Sulfonation	106,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....
Shortening	961,000
Oleomargarine	8,000
Other edible uses	[2] .....
Soap	624,000
Paint and varnish	1,285,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	395,000
Chemicals	2,897,000
Lubricants and greases	123,000
Other uses	4,954,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—	
Sulfonation	135,000
Soap	.....
Lubricants and greases	1,038,000
Other uses	541,000
Grease, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	4,171,000
Winterizing	.....
Sulfonation	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2] .....
Pressing	[1] .....
Soap	4,398,000
Lubricants and greases	8,118,000
Other uses	748,000
Lard—	921,000
Shortening	Rendered 4,131,000
Oleomargarine	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	3,145,000
Other edible uses	918,000
Soap	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2] .....
Other uses	56,000
Stearine, animal—	Edible
Shortening	321,000
Oleomargarine	281,000
Other edible uses	159,000
Soap	[2] .....
Other uses	.....
Stearine, vegetable—	
Shortening	.....
Oleomargarine	.....
Hydrogenation	.....
Other edible uses	.....
Other uses	.....
Tallow, edible—	Crude
Refining	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	.....
Hydrogenation	1,279,000
Sulfonation	.....
Shortening	2,756,000
Soap	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2] .....
Other uses	10,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude
Refining	15,574,000
Fat-splitting	9,080,000
Hydrogenation	[2] .....
Pressing	[2] .....
Sulfonation	297,000
Shortening	.....
Soap	27,224,000
Lubricants and greases	2,077,000
Other uses	10,726,000

	Refined
	4,656,000
	2,785,000
	[2] .....
	[2] .....
	Refined
	.....
	[2] .....
	2,196,000
	.....
	[2] .....
	Refined
	.....
	[2] .....
	11,366,000
	83,000
	374,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal foots—	
Soap	[2] .....
Other uses	460,000
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulfonation	.....
Soap	342,000
Paint and varnish	65,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]
Other uses	359,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids—	
Sulfonation	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Other uses	204,000
Fish and marine mammal foots—	
All uses	[2] .....
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil—	
Sulfonation	203,000
Soap	758,000
Paint and varnish	7,000
Chemicals	564,000
Lubricants and greases	221,000
Other uses	1,265,000
Olive oil foots (including sulfur oil)—	
Soap	210,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmetic (over 60% palmetic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids—	
Sulfonation	[2]
Soap	25,000
Paint and varnish	9,000
Lubricants and greases	378,000
Chemicals	264,000
Other uses	1,262,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)—	
Sulfonation	[2] .....
Soap	210,000
Paint and varnish	25,000
Lubricants and greases	130,000
Chemicals	431,000
Other uses	1,787,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic—	
Winterizing and pressing	3,071,000
Soap	641,000
Lubricants and greases	418,000
Other uses	195,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)—	
Sulfonation	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	936,000
Soap	1,759,000
Paint and varnish	1,738,000
Lubricants and greases	[2]
Chemicals	256,000
Other uses	1,847,000
Vegetable foots—	
Fat-splitting	7,412,000
Soap	1,753,000
Paint and varnish	61,000
Other uses	460,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."

[2] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

FWDA Discloses Plans For Parley Sept. 19-22

The Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association has announced the program for its thirty-ninth annual convention, which will be held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19 through 22.

The opening day will be given over largely to social events. The session will open on September 20 with a business meeting, to be followed by the presentation of three papers:—"The FWDA," by Russell Blackwood, of Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company; "At the Crossroads in Asia," Congressman Walter H. Judd and "Your Three Golden Keys," by Millard Bennett, of Millard Bennett Clinic.

During the afternoon of the opening day two papers will be presented:—"New Directions in Drug and Toiletry Merchandising," by Reid Roller, of the drug merchandising department of *This Week* magazine and "Get the Middleman Out of the Middle," by N. Kelne, associate editor of *Printers' Ink*.

On September 21 the program will open with the presentation of a film, "Mutually Yours," offered by Drug Trading Company. The following papers will then be presented:—"Pharmacy's Stake in the Company Era," by Dr. Robert L. Swain, of Topics Publishing Company; "The Most Wonderful Period in the History of Pharmacology," by Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, editor in chief of *Modern Medicine*, and "Some Problems," by Newell Stewart, ex-

—*Continued on page 78*

Oil Chemists Shape Up October Meeting Agenda

The American Oil Chemists' Society has rounded into shape the program for its twenty-eighth fall meeting, to be held [illegible] 11 to 13 at the Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. Featured during the three-day parley will be a series of four symposia—drying oils, waste disposal, utilization of surfactants and analytical technics. Papers to be presented at general session A on the morning of October 11 are:—

Solid Nonionic Surface Active Agents, by G. E. Barker and H. J. Ranauto, Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Synthetic Detergents from Animal Fats. IV. Sodium 9, 10-Dichlorooctadecyl Sulfates, by J. K. Weil, A. J. Stirton and E. W. Maurer, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.

Adsorption of Synthetic Detergents Affects Use and Waste Disposal, by L. H. Flett, L. F. Hoyt and J. E. Walter, National Aniline Division, Buffalo, N. Y.

Evaluation of Hand-dishwashing Formulations, by W. G. Mizuno, F. T. Lanners and J. L. Wilson, Economics Laboratory, St. Paul, Minn.

A Detergency Test Method Using Radioactive Carbon Black Soil, by J. W. Hensley, M. G. Kramer, R. D. Ring and H. R. Suter, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

Soybean Protein Fractions and Their Electrophoretic Patterns, by A. K. Smith, E. N. Schubert and P. A. Belter, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

Measurement of Urease Activity in Soybean Oil Meal, by C. B. Croston, A. K. Smith and

—*Continued on page 71*

CCDA Forum Will Report On Foreign Chemical Gains

Eight authorities from the United States and abroad will participate in the fall meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, which will be devoted to foreign chemical development and its importance to the United States chemical industry. Emphasis will be on the interchange of technical information as a basis for commercializing chemicals in international markets. The meeting will be held on October 7 and 8 at the Bedford Springs hotel, Bedford, Pa.

In announcing the detailed program for the meeting, Frank Waldo, general chairman, said that the speakers will discuss major phases of postwar chemical development, with particular emphasis on international trends. A highlight of the meeting will be an address by M. F. Mitchell, of London, who is general manager of chemical industry administration for Shell Petroleum, Ltd. Mr. Mitchell will speak on "The Expanding Chemicalization of Foreign Countries," and will review the developments in research, marketing, production and financing that have taken place, particularly in Europe, since the

—*Continued on page 61*

Calcium Chloride Parley Set

The Calcium Chloride Institute will hold a technical panel meeting September 20 to 24 at Hershey, Pa.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 10 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 -
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .1250 .1435
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .1350 .1535
tanks, frt equald lb 1050 1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb .29 -
ton lots lb. .30 -
smaller lots lb. .30½ -
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 80 -
smaller lots lb. 81 .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ -
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 -
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 -
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - -
l.c.l., dlvd. lb 76 - -
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb 1.27 - -
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - -
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb 78 - -
l.c.l. dlvd lb 79 - -
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .10 - -
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11 - -
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - -
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works... lb. .45 - -
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - -
Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb 1.15 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms ... lb. 1.21 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .75 - -
p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 -21.00
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - -
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½ - .38½
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - -
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - -
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38½ - -
tanks, works ..... lb. .36 - -
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 -
l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490 - -
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - -
l.c.l. works lb. 07 .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - -
56%, bbls ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - -
70%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - -
80%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - -
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.00
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - -
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipt., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - -
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .55 - -

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works ... lb. .37 .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - -
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - -
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt equald lb. 1.21 - -
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - -
10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 21.35 - -
5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 21.75 - -
bots., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 22.00 - -
500-gram lots ..... kilo. 22.50 - -
Battery, cbys, c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - -
l.c.l., works, E ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - -
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - -
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech. 99¼%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 124.25 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - -
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - -
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 148.75 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - -
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 201.50 - -
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - -
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 - -
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 123.75 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - -
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 176.50 - -
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 94.25 - -
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - -
smaller lots same basis, ton. 157.00 - -
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 128.75 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - -
smaller lots same basis, ton. 181.50 - -

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - -
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - -
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½ - -
tankcars works ..... lb. .32¼ - -
Cacodylic, bots ..... lb. 10.50 -13.00
Camphoric, nat., dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.75
syn., dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, dms ..... lb. .26¼ - .28
Caprylic, dms ..... lb. .29¾ - .31½
Cassella dms., 100% basis, frt., alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms ..... lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld ..... lb. 3.21 - -
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99% dms. lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - -
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - -
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .0515 - -
tanks, frt equald ..... lb. .0415 - -
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾% dms., c.l., works l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27½ - -
NF see chromium trioxide. lb. .28 - .29
Cinnamic, refd., bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb. .28¾ - -
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼ - -
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼
hydrous gran., fine gran., dms. c.l lb. .27 - -
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½ - -
smaller lots lb 28 - 29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls ..... lb. .79 - -
Coconut oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .24¾ - .26½
tanks ..... lb. .23 - -
dbl. dist., dms ..... lb. .25½ - .27¼
tanks ..... lb. .23¾ - -
Corn oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .14¾ - .16½
tanks ..... lb. .13 - -
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .13 - .14¼
tanks ..... lb. .10½ - -
tanks ..... lb. .11¼ - -
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - -
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207° C or above ret dms c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - -
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - -
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - -
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - -
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - -
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - -
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - -
non-ret., dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - -
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - -
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - -
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - -
l.c.l., same basis ... gal .73 - .75
tanks, same basis ... gal. .58 - -
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C. to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - -
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis .... gal. .50 - -
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - -
Crotonic, fib. dms., c.l., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - -
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - -
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - -
Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb. 15.00 - -
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Digilcolic, bgs., works ..... lb. .14 - -

Acacia—Acid, Naphthylamine, (2)-1-Sulfonic

Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - -
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35½ - -
tanks, works ..... lb. .33½ - -
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - -
Folic, bots, fib. cns 5-lb-lots or more gram. 1.60 - -
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - -
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works ..... lb. .1625 - -
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms ..... lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.80 - -
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - -
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - -
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - -
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms ..... lb. 8.50 - -
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots ..... lb. .25 - .35
cbys. ..... lb. .19 - -
dms. ..... lb. .15½ - -
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - -
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 - -
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 2.94 - -
1.70 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 3.23 - -
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - -
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - -
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - -
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - -
22° cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - -
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - -
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .11¾ - -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - -

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld ... lb. .75 - 95
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 - -
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - -
70%, steel dms., works ..... lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - -
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - -
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - -
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys ..... lb. 88 - -
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - -
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis .... lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - -
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - 20
smaller lots ..... lb. .1750 - .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more ..... lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots ..... lb. .305 - .3699
NF, 85%, cbys ..... lb. .63 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175 - -
1 to 19 ..... lb. .2225 - .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more ..... lb. .3818 - -
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - -
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.70 - -
cbys., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.98
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.15 -12.50
Laurent's, bbls ..... lb. .60 - -
Lauric, 90%, dms ..... lb. .36¼ - .38
Linseed oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .2125 - -
water white, dms ..... lb. .2425 - -
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms ..... lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms ..... lb. .50 - -
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - -
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works ..... lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ - -
smaller lots, works .... lb. .55 - -
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb 1.27 - -
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms ..... lb. .28 - .29½
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13½ - -
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½ - -
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(8)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	p-	para
		equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
		frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
		incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	shipt.	shipment
cryst.	crystal	m-	meta	soln.	solution
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	s.u.	standard unit
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	syn.	synthetic
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
d-	dextro	N-	nitrogen	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	n-	normal	tert-	tertiary
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextro-laevo	NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled			W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 - 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, single dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16½
tanks lb. .13 - —
double dist., (white), dms lb. .17¼- .19
tanks lb. .15½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.i., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75% cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
NF, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09¼
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech. bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powder, fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .17½- .18¾
tanks lb. .15¾- .16
s. d., dms lb. .17 - .18¾
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Acid, stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .11¾- .13¼
single pressed, bgs. lb. .11¼- .13
triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .14 - .15¾
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
8 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
Oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65% tanks works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. lb. .11½- .13¼
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .09 - .11¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech. dms lb. .95 —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 250 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imp., bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.10
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb. .65 .80
Egg, edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.40 - 1.42
powder, bbls lb. 1.44 - 1.46
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
ACS grade dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra no. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —

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Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .303 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .583 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100% dms. frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 29.15 - —
solution, 20% dms. 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. .36 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran. dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1840
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - 85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .222 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

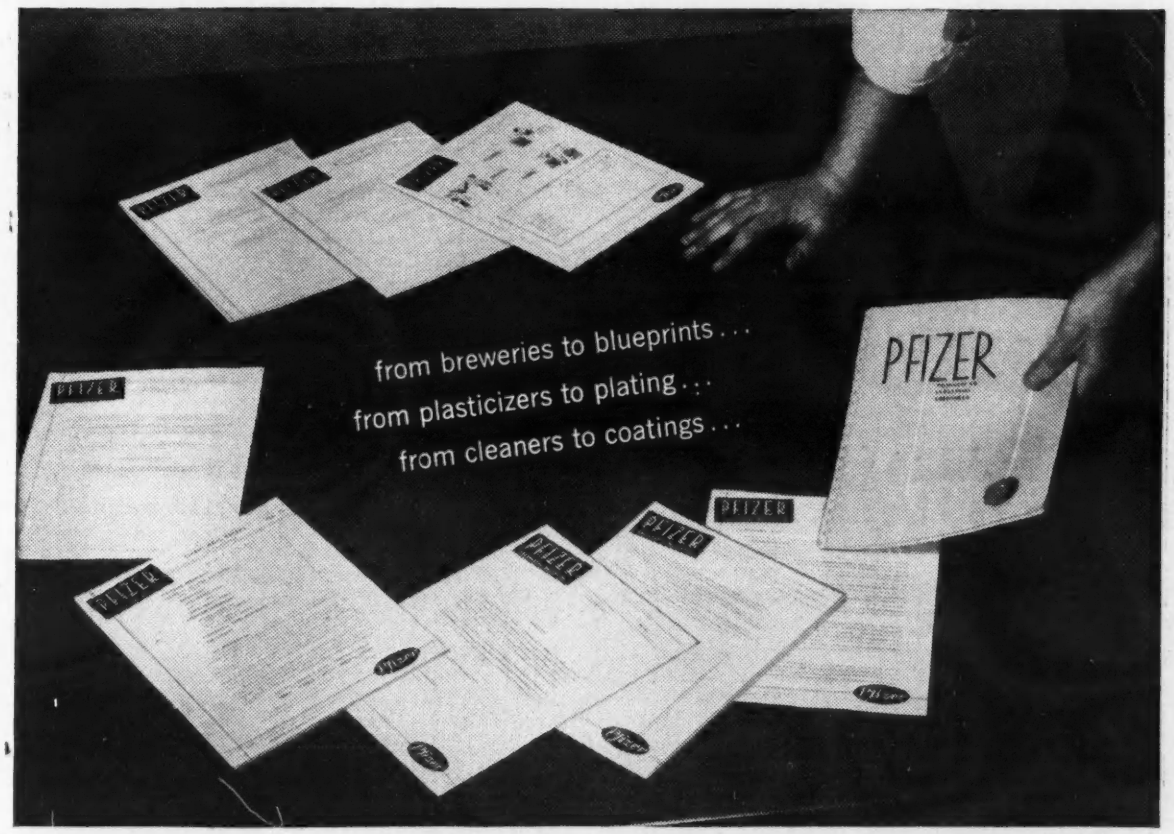
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, coml., bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., c.l., bgs., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, c.l., bgs., works ton 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls. lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - 88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19¼- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald ton 87.50 - 90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 96.00 - —

Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 375 00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide NF, gran. bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic bbls lb. .75 - —
dms lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, dom., 33.5% N, bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - 70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —

Alcohol, 2-Ethylbutyl — Ammonium Sulfide

Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 89.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 222 00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 285 50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls. dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms. works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 42.00 - 47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works. ton 47.00 - —
bulk, works ton 42.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb 08½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton 240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis. ton 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis. ton 180.00 - —



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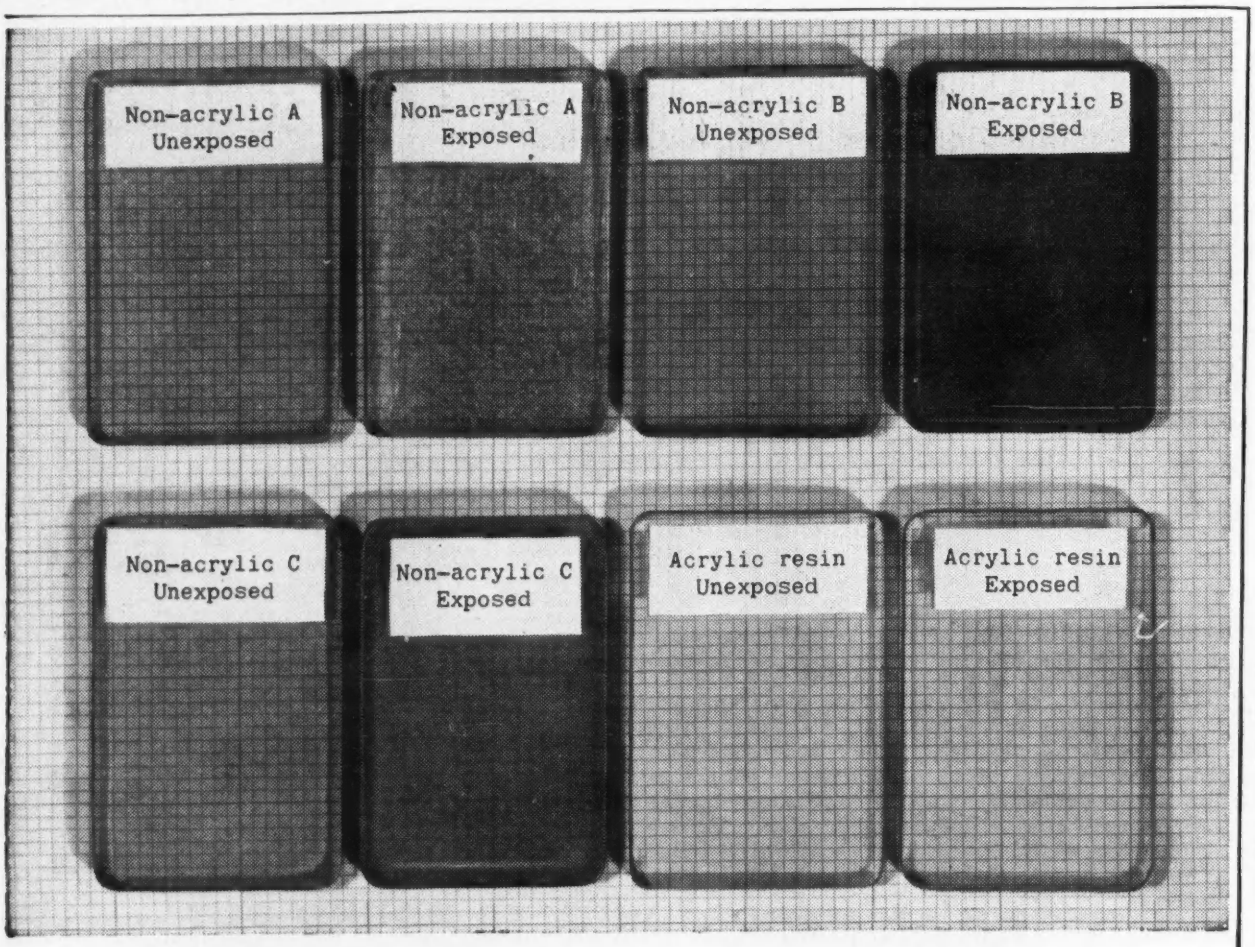
Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Metal

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride di-basic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¼- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .21½- .22
Spanish bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -33.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.74.80 -83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis.24.50 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude 7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy. ton.21.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy. ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.168.00 - —
cryst., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton.190.00 -200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, pur., fib. dms., 50-1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.03
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —



How to grow old without aging by using Rohm & Haas acrylate and methacrylate monomers

If you've ever seen acrylic resin sheets or water paints based on acrylic emulsions, you probably know how little these products show the effects of age—how remarkably well they resist attack by heat, light, weather, chemicals.

Look at the photograph above. Various samples of plastic products were exposed to ultraviolet light for identical, extended periods. Compare each unexposed sample with its exposed counterpart. Note how little the acrylic material has changed.

The ability of many copolymers containing acrylates or methacrylates to resist aging is superior to that of the corresponding acrylic-free polymers. Copolymers of vinyl chloride and an acrylate, for example, have aging properties superior to polyvinyl chloride.

Among the monomers which will copolymerize readily with acrylates and methacrylates are vinyl acetate, vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile, butadiene, and styrene. *Send for authoritative literature on monomeric acrylic esters.*

LOOK TO ROHM & HAAS FOR ACRYLIC MONOMERS:

Methyl acrylate
Ethyl acrylate
Butyl acrylate
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate
Methyl methacrylate
Ethyl methacrylate
Butyl methacrylate
Hexyl methacrylate
Decyl-octyl methacrylate
Lauryl methacrylate
Stearyl methacrylate
Glacial methacrylic acid
Acrylic Acid

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ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

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Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms.....lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms.....lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms.....lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. .....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms .....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point.....lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads. ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works . lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .074 - —
c.l., works . lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..... lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse . lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse...lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works .....lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls .....lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works. ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis .....lb. .43 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis . lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis .... lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis. . lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis. lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls.....lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E..ton.60.00 - —
Los Angeles, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago..ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works. .....ton.70.00 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi..ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N.Y., Chi ton.103.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt., lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .19 - .30

Borneol, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms. lead-lined, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. .....lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol bots .....lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works...lb. .04 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- 15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½ 15½
raw, paper, bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va. N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¼ 06½
Turkey-type. bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls. works ..... lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..lb. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls..... .....lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy....lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy.....lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... ....lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, nat., USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 3.35 - —
syn., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 3.35 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst. vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .80 - .90
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted.lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ...lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —

TITANIUM PRODUCTS FOR PROGRESS

ALKYL TITANATES

Number

1. ISOPROPYL TITANATE
2. SECONDARY BUTYL TITANATE
3. BUTYL TITANATE
4. 2-ETHYLBUTYL TITANATE (HEXYL)
5. 2-ETHYLHEXYL TITANATE (OCTYL)

The principal reactions of these alkyl titanium esters are hydrolysis and ester interchange. As molecular weight increases from the lowest to the highest of the series, rate of hydrolysis and ester interchange reactivity decrease. The last two—the hexyl and octyl compounds—show markedly greater stability than the butyl and isopropyl members.

This series affords the researcher a choice of alkyl titanium ester on the basis of reactivity desired for a given research application. The higher members should be attractive for ester interchange reactions in which the released higher alcohol better meets the solvent conditions for the system being modified.

Each of these five esters is being made on a pilot scale in experimental quantities only.

If you have any problems or ideas in which you think these compounds may be applicable, write on your business letterhead to Titanium Pigment Corporation, Dept. WA, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

2590

TITANOX

Titanium products for progress

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION

Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Calcium Carbonate—Chlorinated Rubber

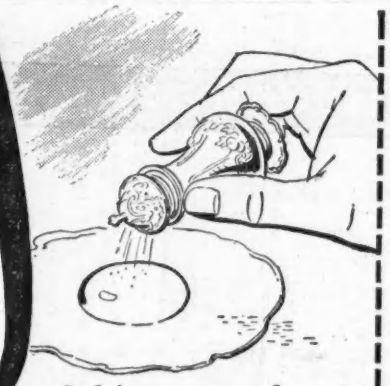
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton.30 00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17 00 -18 00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40 00 -48 00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35 00 50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 110.00 160 00
l.c.l., works ton 120 00 175 00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.27 00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, works, frt. alld ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33 00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton 25 50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.34 00 -71 00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs frt equald lb 29¼ .30
Cyanide dms. divd & of Rockies lb .24 .50
Gluconate, AA bbls. dms lb. .70 .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .53 .65

Calcium glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), divd. E. of Rockies, cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis.dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 41 - 48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7 60 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic bgs. 10,000-lb lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip. NF bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —

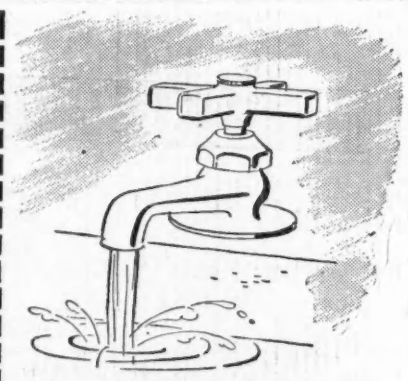
Calcium phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex vhse ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 4.40

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, divd. metropolitan area, ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stockpoints lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies frt alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, selected, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.85 - —
medium, cs. lb. 3.85 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.75 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb lots or more, divd lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, divd. lb. 7.95 - 8.45
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .25 - .27
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15½- —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .17½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. Nominal
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. .95 - —
thin, bls lb. 1.00 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.100.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 Nom.
Castoreum, syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb. 5 00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .48 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .14½- —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, divd. E lb. .35 - .40
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .59 - —
38% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .58 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .75 - .80
Roman, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton.77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.61.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —

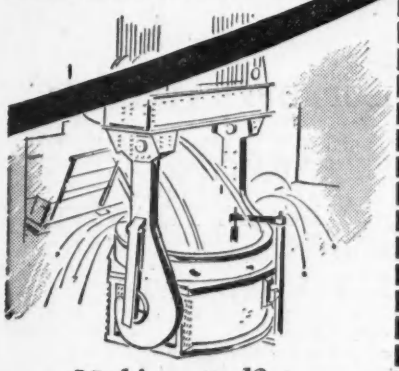
What has *aluminum* got to do *with...*



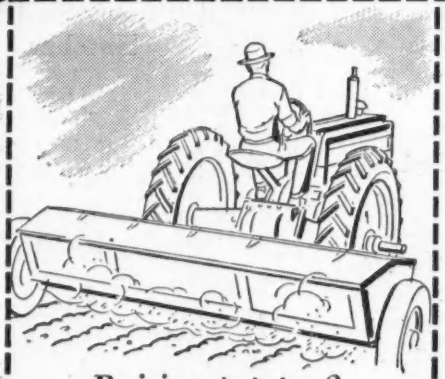
Salting an egg?



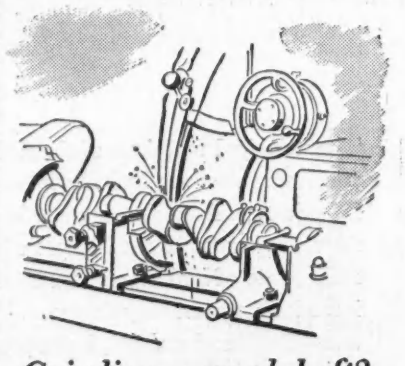
Purification of water?



Making steel?



Raising potatoes?



Grinding a crankshaft?

Alcan Chemicals are the answers

Alcan (Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.) offers industry the basic chemical ingredients used in ingot production and other chemicals associated with the aluminum processes. Many of these Alcan Chemicals are regularly used by industry to improve process applications and product quality.

In saltcellars, alumina, activated, absorbs moisture, makes salt easier to shake. For water purification, aluminum sulphate and chlorine are widely used in water treatment. Open hearth furnaces use magnesium oxide refractory bricks to increase steel output. Magnesia fertilizer is responsible for higher-yield potato crops. Alumina and bauxite are widely used for high quality abrasive wheels.

These are only a few of the jobs done by Alcan Chemicals.

Co-operating in the production of Alcan Chemicals are a number of affiliated companies. Each of these sister companies specializes in its own field of endeavor such as: Laboratory research . . . exploring, mining and processing raw materials throughout the free world . . . development of shipping methods for the protection and speedy delivery of products.

One of Alcan's sister companies, Aluminium Limited Sales, Inc., distributes Alcan Chemicals in the United States. The office near you will be glad to help you with your special chemical requirements.

ALCAN CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

Alumina, Activated
Alumina, Calcined
Alumina Hydrate
Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous
Aluminum Fluoride
Aluminum Sulphate
Bauxite
Chlorine, Liquid
Cryolite, Artificial
Fluorspar
Lime
Magnesia
Magnesium Chloride, Anhydrous
Sodium Fluoride
Sulphuric Acid

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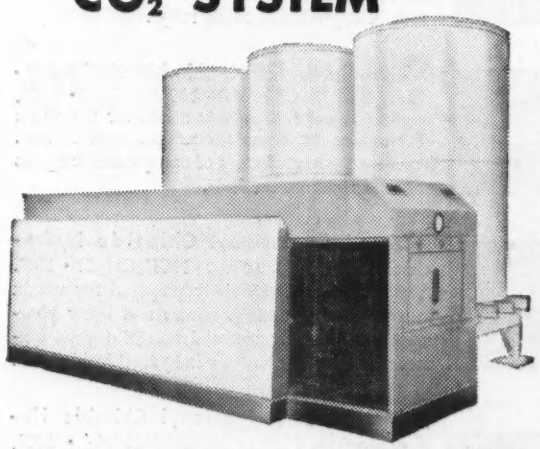
422 Terminal Tower, Cleveland 13
2842 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit 2
611 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 17

ALCAN Aluminum Chemicals

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area....lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks. single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed. 6½%. tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works ..lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works....lb. 8.90 - —
conc. dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis ...lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis....lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis....lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs frt alld .....lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis.....lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis .....lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 6.85 - 9.50
Choline bitartrate. fib. dms., frt adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
cbys works .....lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots .....lb. .82 - .89
Yellow. (see Yellow. chrome)
Cinchona bark. NF. red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine. cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen. NF. heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density. dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2.....lb. .62 - —
"0000," bgs., shipt..lb. Nominal
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Civet, artif., bots.....lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots.....oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn..ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn..ton.10.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn..ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port....ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works..ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works..ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. .....ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse....net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs.....lb. .66 - —
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .75 - —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or med. vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57 - —
80% purity, low or med. vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse..gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .285 - .32
tanks, ex works.....gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse..gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse.....gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.37 - —
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.28 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.27 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.lb. .75¾- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms.....lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse....lb. 2.60 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd..lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd..lb. 1.12 - —
Phosphate. powdered. 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd..lb. 1.79 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs.....lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate. fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd..lb. 1.49 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd....lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 10-oz. lots..oz.17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.13.75 - —
Cochineal USP gray, bgs. .....lb. .80 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .92 Nom.
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride. cns. 100-oz. lots.oz.11 75 - —
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots. oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. ....oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls .....lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion USP. dms.....lb. .32½- —
flexible. USP. dms.....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 Nom.
Condurango bark, bales.....lb. .45 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works....lb. .263 - .278
Copper chloride, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns.. dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .48½- .58
type II, 90%, bbls., works..lb. .41 - .46½
Oxychloride, bls., works.....lb. .40 - .40½
Quinolinolate fib. dms .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate. precip., dms. frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Sulfate, CP. gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 - .
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.65
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate, dms.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f....ton.162.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f....ton.157.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs...lb. .10½- —
Roumanian, bgs. .....lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42 dms., c.l..... 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%, sacked, Memphis..ton.70.00 -71.00
Coumarin cryst. NF. cns ..... lb 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cns. .....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works. gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....gal. .3850- —
l.c.l. same basis .... gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis .... gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys .lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range. non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l. same basis .... lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .146 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .130 - —

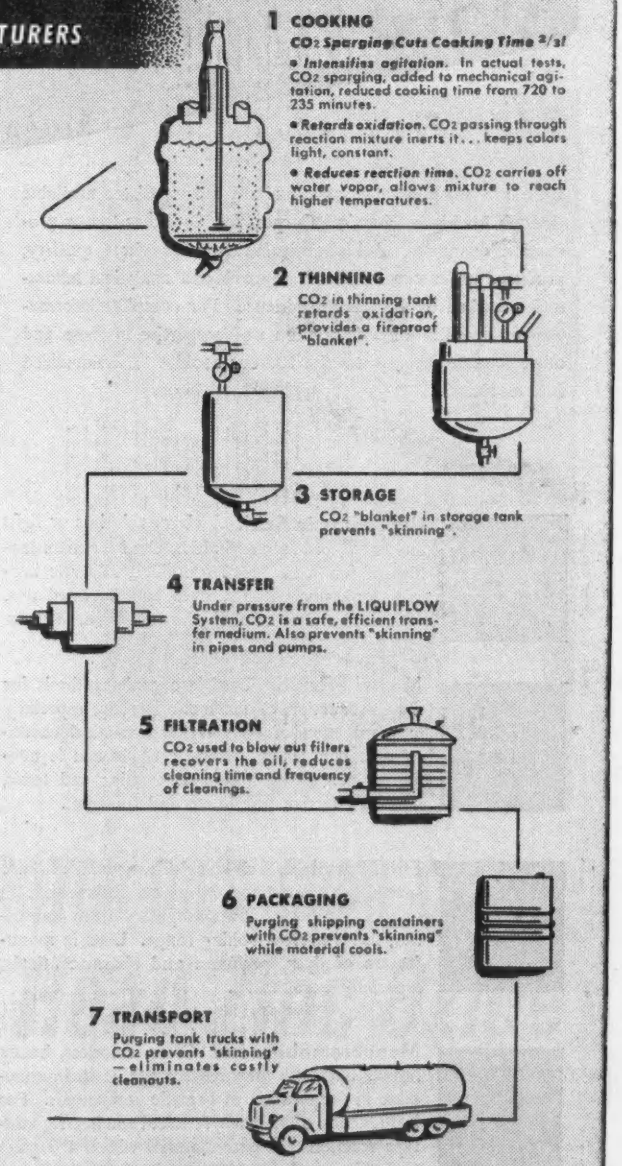
IMPORTANT NEWS FOR PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS

ACTUAL TESTS* PROVE YOU CAN CUT COSTS AT ALL 7 STAGES WITH THE Liquiflow CO_2 SYSTEM



THE LIQUIFLOW CO_2 SYSTEM. Assures a constant supply of chemically pure CO_2 anywhere in your plant. Let experienced LIQUID engineers show you how an integrated LIQUIFLOW CO_2 System will improve your product and lower your operating costs.

THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION
3106 South Kedzie Avenue • Chicago 23, Illinois


1 COOKING
CO_2 Sparging Cuts Cooking Time 2/3!
• Intensifies agitation. In actual tests, CO_2 sparging, added to mechanical agitation, reduced cooking time from 720 to 235 minutes.
• Retards oxidation. CO_2 passing through reaction mixture inerts it... keeps colors light, constant.
• Reduces reaction time. CO_2 carries off water vapor, allows mixture to reach higher temperatures.
2 THINNING
CO_2 in thinning tank retards oxidation, provides a fireproof "blanket".
3 STORAGE
CO_2 "blanket" in storage tank prevents "skinning".
4 TRANSFER
Under pressure from the LIQUIFLOW System, CO_2 is a safe, efficient transfer medium. Also prevents "skinning" in pipes and pumps.
5 FILTRATION
CO_2 used to blow out filters recovers the oil, reduces cleaning time and frequency of cleanings.
6 PACKAGING
Purging shipping containers with CO_2 prevents "skinning" while material cools.
7 TRANSPORT
Purging tank trucks with CO_2 prevents "skinning" — eliminates costly cleanouts.

* Diagram above shows results of tests conducted in the Resin Materials Application Research Laboratories of the MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY

FREE MANUAL. "The Uses of CO_2 In Paint, Varnish and Other Alkyd-Type Resin Manufacturing". Mail the coupon for your free copy.

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Please send me the new manual, "The Uses of CO_2 In Paint, Varnish and Other Alkyd-Type Resin Manufacturing".

NAME_____

COMPANY NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ZONE___STATE_____

o-Cresol—Dimethyl Hydroquinone

o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret.-dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Diethyl ether, cns lb 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF bgs lb .50 .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 .59
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb .12 —
l.c.l. works lb .14 —
tanks works lb 11 —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
puiv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 - —

Cyanamide, industrial grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.46.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .58 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- .56½

Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs, works ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton.64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .24 - .25
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .36 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½- .32
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .29½- .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots. kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb 90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-3,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- .34
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .35
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- .32
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61¼
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, annyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75

individualized intermediates

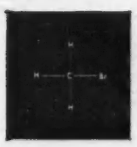
for ORGANIC SYNTHESIS

Here are some of the individualized intermediates available through Michigan Chemical Corporation, in either test or production quantities. All chemicals are of highest quality, produced under control of our research and analytical laboratories, backed by 20 years experience. For complete information on specifications, description and properties of these and other intermediates, just write for our booklet "Individualized Intermediates".

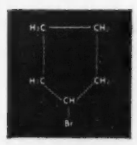
HBr

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths as desired, in glass.

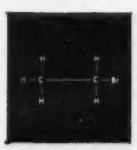
Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.



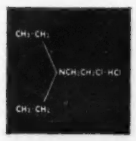
Methyl Bromide. Used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals. It is a heavy, colorless liquid and is nonflammable. Being highly penetrating and toxic, it is an effective insecticide and fumigant.



Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.



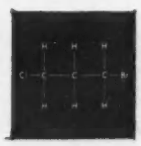
Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals, especially barbiturates.



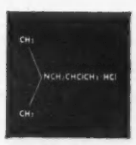
β-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2\ NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the manufacture of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 4 degrees C. boiling range; specific gravity 1.495.

β-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.



Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.



β-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

MC

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works, lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 68° C., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½- —
tanks, works lb. .43½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- .34
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- .35
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- .32
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .53½- —
ex-whse. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 72.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.06 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Ailzarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste. lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste. lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dimethyl Phthalate—Elm Bark

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
tanners, bbls. lb. .06 .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - —
select, bundles lb. .60 - —

Ewing Galloway

Clean Outside—Exterior house paints contain more zinc oxide than any other white hiding pigment . . . largely because zinc oxide is unique in imparting self-cleansing properties. As a paint film weathers, zinc oxide slowly reacts with the oil to form zinc soaps. These act as detergents, cleaning away dirt and soot.

Courtesy Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)

Clean Inside—Zinc oxide is used in certain oil additives to form special zinc compounds that provide detergent action . . . thus keeping motors clean, reducing wear and cutting costs.

WHY HOUSE PAINTS and MOTOR OILS 'COME CLEAN'

...with Horse Head Zinc Oxide

The "detergent action" that results from the use of zinc oxide is only one of the many unique properties for which zinc oxide is employed in a wide variety of products.

Although chemically neutral, zinc oxide reacts with acids to form salts and soaps—and combines with alkalies and many organic compounds to form either simple or complex substances, many of which have novel properties.

Our Technical Service Division will be glad to discuss how zinc oxide may be used to advantage in your products. Important new uses for zinc oxide are constantly being developed.

TYPICAL USES FOR ZINC OXIDE

Agriculture, catalysts, ceramics, cosmetic powders, ferrites, linoleum, lubricants, matches, paints, pharmaceuticals, metal-treating phosphate solutions, phosphors, rayon, resins, roofing granules, rubber compounds, silicate abrasive wheels, wallpaper, zinc chromate, zinc stearate and other soaps, zinc plating.

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

Producer of the most complete line of zinc oxides for all uses since 1852

160 Front St., New York 38, N. Y.

Emetine Hydrochloride—Gelsemium Root

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 32.95 - 35.00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 29.75 - 32.50
Sulfate, bots. oz. 34.50 - 35.61
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
85-86%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
syn., 85-86% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bots., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, ens lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
Ether, absoluate, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, UPS, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .77 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd. lb. .53½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Ethylene monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .10 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06½
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cybs lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09¼- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 130.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 125.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd lb. .062 - —
Zone 2 lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .069 - —
tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0345- —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15¼
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11¼- —
Group 3, 84 octane gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane gal. .116 - —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1245- —
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-60 octane gal. .04½- —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .68 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24

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Briefs

From recent literature

Film-forming resin which imparts crease resistance to textiles yet does not require high curing temperatures, an added acid catalyst or long curing time is a reaction product of ethylene glycol, urea and aldehyde components, and an alpha-hydroxy monocarboxylic acid.

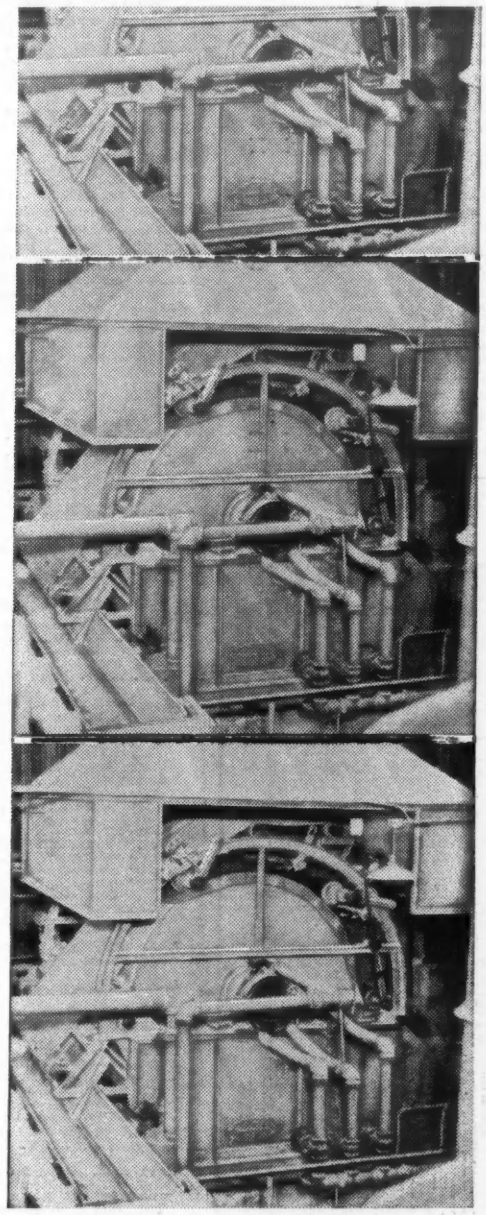
Lubricants having high thermal stability, resistance to oxidation and low pour point are produced by the copolymerization of ethylene glycol with a dihydroxyalkyl sulfide. The polymerization takes place at temperatures between 175° and 200°C. in the presence of a dehydration catalyst.

Flame-retardant dust-adhesive compounds for air and gas filters are prepared with a relatively volatile polyol, such as ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol, a less volatile polyhydroxylic material and boric, phosphoric or sulfamic acid.

Camera film can be printed with a subsurface, nonmigrant Ben Day screen using a compound consisting of ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol and a water-soluble metal compound. Permeation of the film by the printing compound is arrested finally by immersion in a morpholine solution, which sharply delineates and fixes the pattern.

These developments are abstracted from recent publications or U. S. patents. They may suggest applications of Ethylene Glycol or Diethylene Glycol in your products or processes. Permission to practice inventions covered by unexpired patents can be given only by the owners thereof.

Jefferson's products are offered with the understanding that the user will make his own tests to determine their suitability for his purposes.



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Gentian Root—Horehound Herb

Gentian root, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls....lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls.....lb. .31 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .34 - —
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .19 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .21 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .23 - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .16½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .17½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .19½- —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Glue, hide, 178-206 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works..lb. .23 Nom.
soapIye, 80%, tanks, works..lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 — —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 — —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05¼- —
house, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08½- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - .06½
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works..lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.....lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .48 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

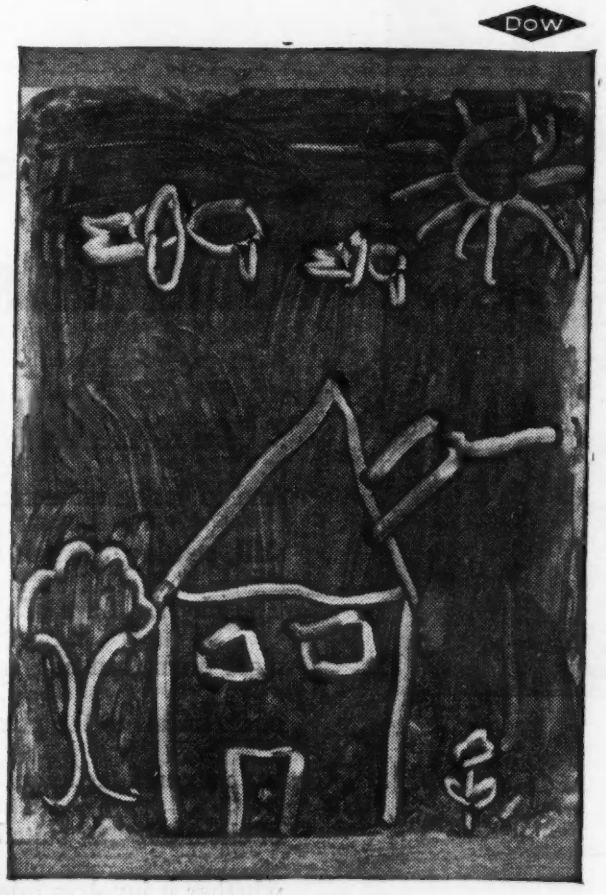
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs.....lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins..lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, cbys., dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .19 - —
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Manila, C, bags.....lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
DBB, bgs.....lb. .24 - .26
DK, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
dust, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12¼
MA, soft, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
WS, bgs.....lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .23 - .25
nubs, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
nubs, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs.....lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs..lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs....lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs....lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs.....lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .29 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. No prices.
dust, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls.lb. .38 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs.....lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs..lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. .....ton 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse .....ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. .....lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom. green, bls...lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis..lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis..lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works..lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.450.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works..kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots..oz. 9.35 -10.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. .....lb. .16 - .19

Dowicide Preservative helps put a safe means of expression at children's fingertips

Popular finger paints use orthophenylphenol (Dowicide 1) for protection against objectionable odors or product breakdown



Finger paints must obviously be exactly, safely constituted—easily soluble, safe even if swallowed,* non-irritating to a child's delicate skin. Formulators depend on Dowicide® 1 to prevent objectionable odors and ingredient breakdown through bacterial attack, while meeting all the necessary requirements for safety. Orthophenylphenol's characteristics are extremely well adapted for use against bacterial decomposition in a wide variety of additional formulations.

Fourteen different Dowicide Preservatives currently increase manufacturing efficiency or improve product quality for the paint, textile, petroleum, adhesives, paper and pulp, cordage, leather, farming, transportation and other industries. *Your* processing, packaging or selling operations might well be profitably benefited by investigating one or more Dowicide Preservatives. The Dow laboratories are equipped to analyze preservative problems individually and, if desired, to test samples of your materials. For detailed information, write THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. DO 729D-1, Midland, Michigan

Please send me further information od the uses of Dowicide preservatives.

Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

*The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics—Vol. 104, No. 2, Feb. 1952.

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you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Hydrastine, bots ..... oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots..... oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulfate, bots..... oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles.. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles.. lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. gtns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works.. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works.. lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works..... lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP obls., dlvd..... lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., dlvd..... lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1600 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade, bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald..... lb. .88 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns..... lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots..... oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots..... oz. 11.00 - 12.00
Sulfate, bots..... oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .52 - —
liquid No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms..... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots..... lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs..... lb. 1.15 - —
resub., USP, bots., pars..... lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns..... lb. 3.85 - 8.25
b-Ionone, cns..... lb. 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac, root, bgs..... lb. 8.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. 8.50 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.. lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns..... lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms..... lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd.... lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns..... lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more.. kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots..... kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy.. gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works..... lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works..... lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls..... lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs..... lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms..... lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms..... lb. .08 - .16½
collodial, fib. dms..... lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w.. gal. .095 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w.. gal. .138 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .09¼ - .09¾
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .105 - —
Okla.Tex., 42-44 s.g., w.w.. gal. .09½ - .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .103 - .12
Kola nuts, bgs..... lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works..... lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works.... lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works..... lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works.... lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls..... lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works.. lb. .33 - .36
USP, anhyd., dms., works.... lb. .30 - .33
hydrous, dms., works..... lb. .29 - .32
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago..... lb. .17¼ - —
Larkspur seed, bgs..... lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, dist., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload.. lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls fb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls..... lb. .16 - .20
select, bls..... lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .23 - —
gran. bbls..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls..... lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd..... lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more.. lb. .27¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l..... lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms. ..... lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF V jars..... lb. 3.62 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26½% Pb. dms.. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y..... lb. .14½ - —
St. Louis..... lb. .1430 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works.. lb. .32¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis.. lb. .33¾ - —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis.. lb. .34¼ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .34¾ - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .1535 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1585 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd.. lb. .17½ - —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd..... lb. .23¾ - —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd.... lb. .31¼ - —
Nitrate, bbls..... lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works. lb. .32¾ - —
60% PbO. dms. works lb. .31¾ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.... lb. .38¾ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17½ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17¾ - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd.. lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15¼ - —
24% Pb, dms..... lb. .20¼ - .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.. lb. .15¾ - .18
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 16¾ - .19
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14½ - .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works..... lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. ..... lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas..... ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ..... ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y..... ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa... ton. 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ..... ton. 12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas..... ton. 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio..... ton. 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo..... ton. 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala..... ton. 10.25 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Kimbalton, Va.. ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn..... ton 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ..... ton. 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio..... ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal.... ton. 25.10 - 26.84
Marble Cliff Ohio.. ton. 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. .. ton. 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton. 10.75 - —
Nelson, Ar'z. ..... ton. 14.50 - 23.65
Quincy, Ill. ..... ton. 10.00 - 13.00
Reddick, Fla ..... ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ..... ton. 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo..... ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton. 11.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton 15.50 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Austin, Texas..... ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.... ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... ton. 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn..... ton. 14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas..... ton. 17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio..... ton. 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton. 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala..... ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ..... ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn..... ton. 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton. 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio..... ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ..... ton. 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio... ton. 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ... ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton. 13.00 - —

Lime, Hydrated, N. Tazewell, Va.—Methoxychlor

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 —
Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 15.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 65.00 -66.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton 61.00 -62.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., ton lots lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —

Litnopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.30 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.29 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
syn. rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns. lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equaled lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs, c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms. kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - .2820
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls. lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 - —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton. 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton. 91.50 - —
dms., works ton. 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd., East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthalene, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .23 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 69.00 -70.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton. 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., dms., works lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 8.65 - 8.75
Japanese, cs. lb. 13.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns. lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodine, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodine, yellow, NF. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 305.00 -310.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .48 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dvld., Metropolitan areas gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J. gal. .25½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld or dvld. gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld, or dlvd. gal. .32 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97% fib. dms. same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .66

To users of

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

PHENOL...

make RCI your dependable source

Reichhold, one of the fastest-growing firms in the chemical industry, is equipped to give you fast, helpful service... with extensive production facilities, readily accessible warehouse stocks strategically spotted throughout the U.S., and technical aid available from our numerous plants and sales offices.

But most important are the actual chemicals! They're manufactured to the same high standards that have made Reichhold the world's largest producer of synthetic resins.

You can buy RCI MALEIC ANHYDRIDE in pellet form... RCI PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE in flake form or by tank car... RCI PHENOL by the drum or tank car.

For details and specific information about these basic chemicals, address inquiries to Sales Manager, Chemical Division, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.

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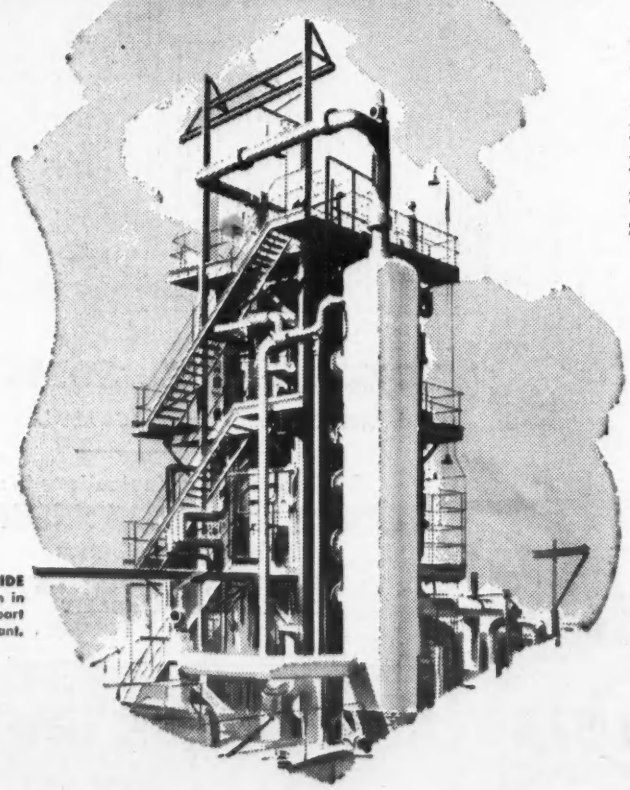
Creative Chemistry... Your Partner in Progress



MALEIC ACID ANHYDRIDE is purified by distillation in this tall column... a vital part of RCI's new maleic plant.

Formaldehyde
Glycerine
Maleic Anhydride
Phthalic Anhydride
Phenol
Sodium Sulfate
Sodium Sulfite

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1 ..lb. .20½- —
i.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ref., dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 ..lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., i.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide jobbers cyls., various sizes works lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vs. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., divd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .13 - —
i.c.l., divd ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity works lb. .03 - —
tanks works ..... lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots ..... lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., divd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., divd ..... lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Lactate dms i.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots. lb. .58 - —
dms. ..... lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.69
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns ..... lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime cns ..... lb. 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl paranydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York ..... gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.14 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
i.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or divd. E lb. .11½- —
i.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .26¾- —
i.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .33 - —
i.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidum (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .30½- —
i.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine 25%-40% dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
i.c.l., 100% basis ..... lb. .37½- —
tanks, 100% basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).

Morphine cns ..... oz 12.40 12 60
Acetate anhyd cns ..... oz 9.95 10 00
Hydrobromide cns ..... oz 9.90 9 95
Hydrochloride NF cns ..... oz 9.90 9 95
Sulfate, USP cns ..... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .54¾ —
i.c.l. divd E lb. .55¾ —
tanks, divd E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns ..... lb 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns ..... lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns ..... lb 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Dutch, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11¼
English, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Montana, Oriental, bgs ..... lb. .09 - .09½
yellow, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- .12
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ..ton. 47.00 -48.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 63.00 - —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 43.00 - —
extract, indian, solid 53% tannin, exdock, plus duty, bgs. lb. .07¼- —

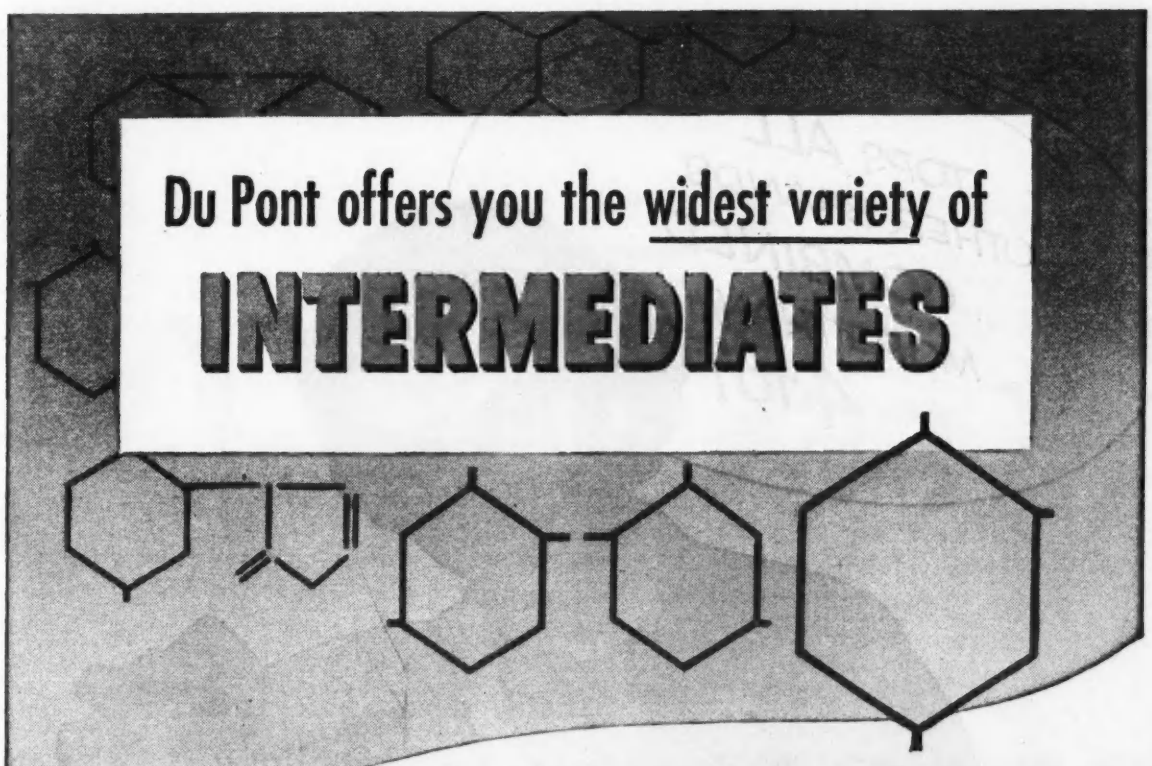
N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
i.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots ..... lb. .04½- .04¾
refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —

b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .78¾- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., divd ..... lb. 75 - 88¼
Carbonate, bbls. divd ..... lb. 71 - 78
Chloride, bbls. divd ..... lb. .37 - 45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs, works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls. works ..... lb. .35 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., divd ..... lb. .29 - —
i.c.l., divd ..... lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .14½- .15
Nikethamide, cbys ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Du Pont offers you the widest variety of

INTERMEDIATES



TYPICAL INTERMEDIATES AVAILABLE

BENZENE DERIVATIVES—o-Anisidine Technical; 2,4- Dinitrochlorobenzene Technical; 4-Aminoazobenzene hydrochloride Technical; m-Phenylenediamine Technical.

TOLUENE DERIVATIVES—5-Chloro-2-Aminotoluene hydrochloride Technical; Dinitrotoluene Mixture Technical; 2,6-Dichlorobenzal chloride Technical; o-Tolidine Technical.

NAPHTHALENE DERIVATIVES—Naphthalene-1,5-disodium sulfonate Technical; Nevile and Winther's Acid Technical; Sodium naphthionate Technical; beta-Naphthylamine Technical.

Specific intermediates also produced—perhaps we can make the one you need

When it's a question of "which intermediate" or "where to get it," take a close look at the list of Du Pont Intermediates. Here is the *widest variety* offered by any chemical company, and the exact compound you need may well be among them.

If not, it will pay you to get in touch with our technical service men. We have the facilities to produce "custom-made" intermediates and may be able to make the one you want. Our service men are always ready to help you on your problems, or to work with you in product development. No obligation, of course.

Write us on your company letterhead for additional information about intermediates and technical service available. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Department, Dyes & Chemicals Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...THROUGH CHEMISTRY"

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

o-Nitroaniline—Oil, Neatsfoot

o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - 43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms, divd E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.6% N, 100% basis ton.128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs lb. .38 - —
shrivels, bgs lb. .37 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .29½- —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, ables siberica, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.10.90 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 2.00 - —
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .38 - .45
white, dms. lb. .31 - .38
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns lb.12.50 -14.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb.37.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. lb. .2310- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. lb. .2160- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .15¾- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 .17½
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., cms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Celery seed, bots. lb.14.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb.185.00-280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.28.00 -45.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - —
Java, true, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.35 - —
Clove, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.50
leaf, unrectified, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .11¾- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .20¼- —
deodorized tax incl. non ret. dms, c.l. lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.14.95 -18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .05½- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .14½ Nom.
Valley lb. .14 - —
Texas lb. .14 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .03½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01½- —
refined, salad, dms lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 4.15 - 4.30
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.30 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 4.30 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .60 - .95
80-90%, dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1350- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1680
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1300
tanks lb. .10½- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.10.50 -12.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.10.50 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 9.85 17.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .12 - .12½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .16 - .16½
prime, burning, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - —
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb. 7.50 - 8.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 6.35 - 8.00
Messina, cns. lb. 6.05 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 6.00
West Indian, cs lb. 4.45 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1800- .1825
l.c.l. lb. .1850- .1875
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1500- .1550
New York lb. .1625- .1675
tankwagon, New York lb. .1655- .1705
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.25
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast lb. .07¼- —
Gulf ports lb. .07¾- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .31

Exchange Brand is the 4-to-1 favorite over all other lemon oils *combined!*

Year after year, Exchange Brand *quality* proves itself in sales. That's because Exchange Lemon Oil comes only from California lemons grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

When a little lemon oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Produced by
Exchange Lemon Products Co. • Corona, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	85.00	-250.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	35.00	-85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.85	- 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms	lb	2.60	- 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms	lb.	1.10	- 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.17¼	- .17¾
tanks	lb.	.16	- —
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.18	- .18½
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	—
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.25	- 2.35
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.40	.80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb	No stocks	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.60	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.45	- 1.25
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb	1.95	2.85
Palm, clarified, dms	lb.	.1240	- .1250
kernel, denat., tanks	lb.	.12¼	- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	7.75	- 8.25
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks East Coast refinery	gal	14	—
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	8.00	- 9.50
Peach kernel, USP. (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.18½	- —
refined, dms	lb.	.23¾	- .24
tanks	lb.	.22¼	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	1.60	- 2.40
	lb.	1.60	2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	5.50	- 7.00
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.85	- 7.20
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms	lb.	3.75	- 4.40
Pimento, berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.60
leaf, cns	lb.	2.35	- 2.75
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11¼	- —
ex-whse.	lb.	.13¼	- —
steam dist. dms. ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.151	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17	- —
Red (see Acid, oleic)			
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- .18
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16	Nom.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	43.50	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.65	- .90
tech., cns., dms	lb.	.50	- .70
Rue, bots	lb.	1.65	- 2.30
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast.	lb.	.1910	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1760	- —
Sage, clary bots	lb.	20.00	-25.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	5.85	- 7.25
Spanish, cns.	lb.	.90	- 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	10.50	-12.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras, artificial, dms	lb.	.85	- 1.19
natural Brazilian (See Oil ocotea cymbarum)			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- 2.20
Savin, cns.	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory, cns	lb.	4.25	- —
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.38	- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	29.50	-31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur,	lb.	.13⅞	- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07¼	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03½	- —
refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.18	- .18¼
tanks	lb.	.17⅝	- —
clarified, alkali, dms	lb.	.17½	- .17¾
tanks	lb.	.16	- —
salad, dms.	lb.	.18¼	- .18½
tanks	lb.	.16¾	- —
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.15¾	- .16½
tankcars	lb.	.14	- —
nat., winter, 45,°, dms	lb.	.1475	- .1550
tankcars	lb.	.1300	- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Nortnern, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.02	- —
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	- .07½
tanks, works	lb.	.06	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.05	- .05¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.10¼	- .10½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.75	- 5.35
Tansy, dms.	lb.	7.75	- 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.42½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50½	- —
whse	lb.	.0678	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.33½	- —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.90	- —
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	1.00	- —
Tar acid (see P)			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	- 3.75
white, cns.	lb	1.95	- 4.00
tech. white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	- .23¾
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.21½	- —
domestic mills	lb.	.23½	Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.90	- .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	14.00	-17.50
Haitian, cns	lb.	11.80	-21.00
Java, cns.	lb.	22.50	-40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	10.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	gal.	.51½	- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.52½	- .55
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57½	- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.53½	- .56½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½	- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½	- .62½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64½	- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.66	- .68½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	- .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	- .73
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., C.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	- .75
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77½	- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	- .80
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	- .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	6.35	-10.30
Southern, cns	lb.	3.20	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	6.60	- 8.00
Wormwood, cns	lb.	5.00	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	17.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	28.00	-40.00
Madagascar bots	lb	No stocks	
Oleostearine, bbls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90

Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.56	- —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31	- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniline toner	lb.	1.30	- —
Mineral, American, bbls. l.c.l., works	lb.	.1985	- —
Molybdated, bbls.	lb.	.44	- —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs	lb.	1.15	- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
sweet, bls	lb.	.16	- .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40	- .43
Verona, bls	lb.	.29	- .31
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.35	- .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).			
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).			
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).			

Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).

Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	40	- —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	18	- —
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.00	- —
Pancreatin, USP, bots	lb.	1.90	- 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Ceylon	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots	oz.	5.00	- —
smaller lots	oz	5.05	5.20
Sulfate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.30	- .33
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .39
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.38	- —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).			
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).			
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).			

Oil, Neroli, NF, French—Paraldehyde

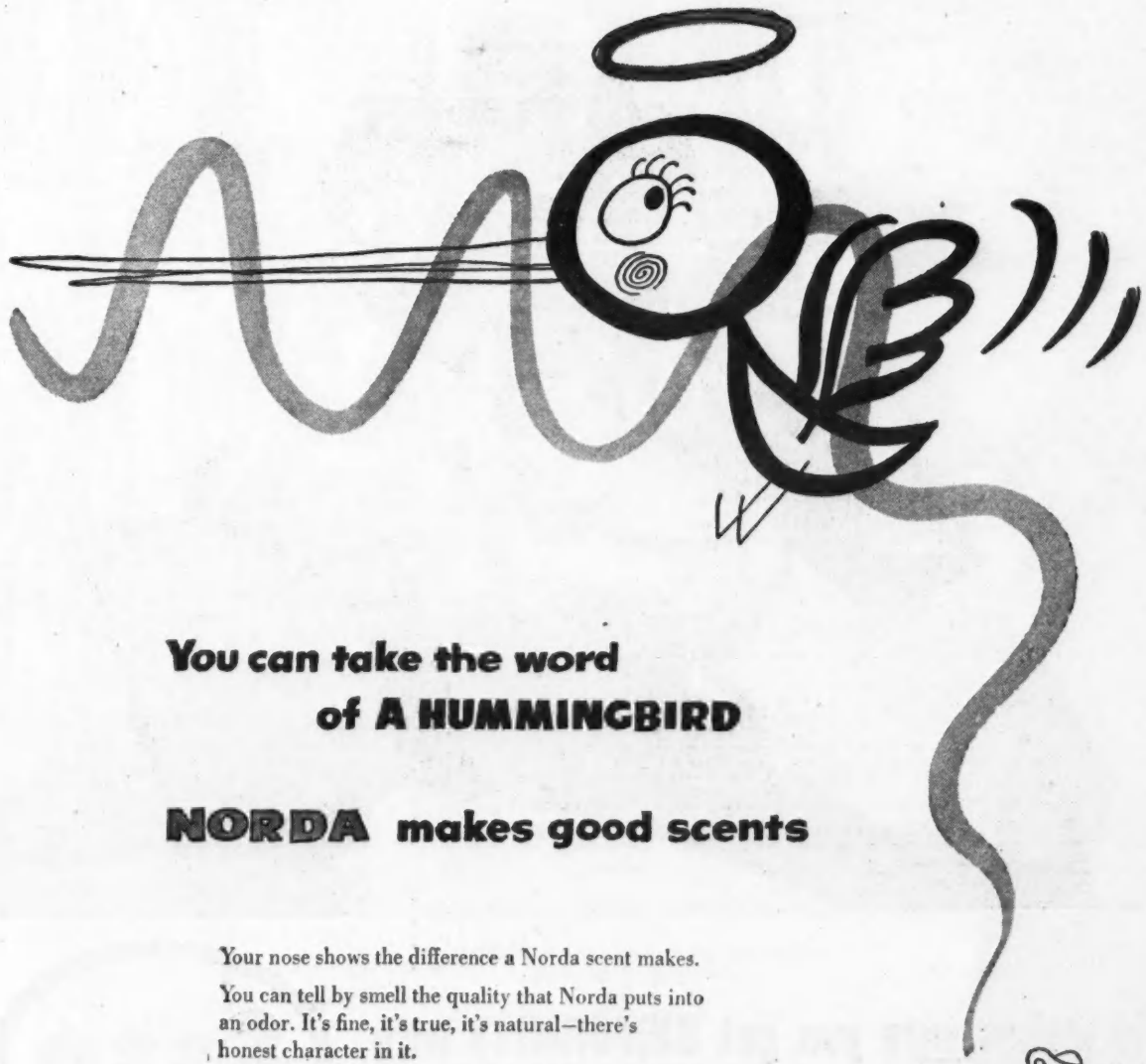
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0710	—
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0845	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0845	—
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0855	—
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0855	—
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0855	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10¢ per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	- —
USP X, fib, dms., c.l.	lb.	.183	- —
10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	- —
smaller lots	lb	.208	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	- —



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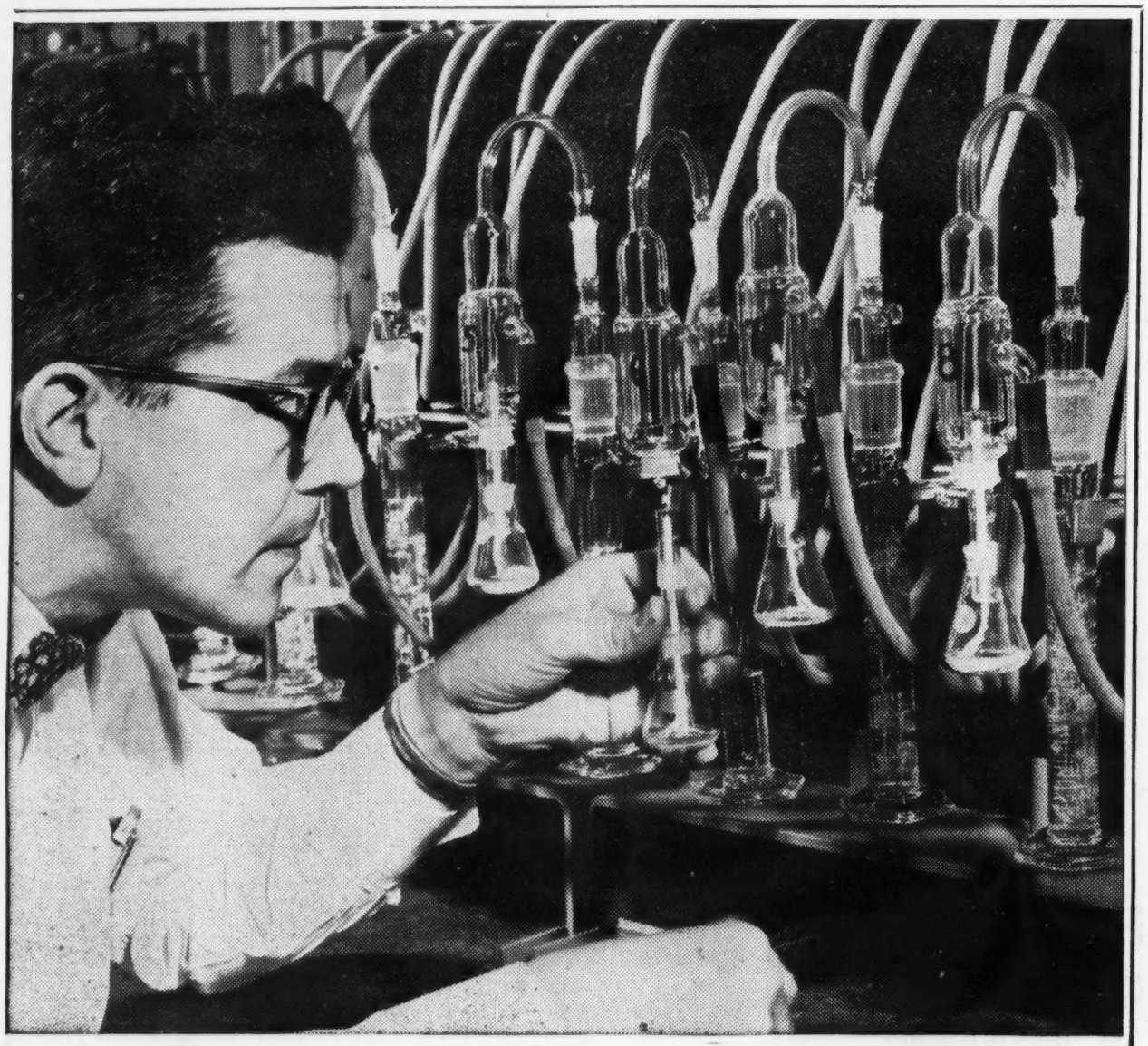
Paranitroanilin—Phenylethylphenyl Acetate

Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., works lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., works lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt alld, on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - 53
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.80.00 - —
solvent process, bgs., same basis ton.77.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd bbls lb 2.05 - 2.08
tech. powd. bbls lb 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .55 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .35 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .60 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .26 - —
Nigerian, bgs lb. Nominal.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. No prices.
white, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3.000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E dm.85.00 - —
dlvd. W dm.88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E dm.95.00 - —
dlvd., dom., W lm.96.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10¾- —
dlvd. W lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .05¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅝- .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., rfy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅝
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅝- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅜
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 3.03
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.38 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Pennsylvania, Penn. grade. bbl. 2.70 - 3.23
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me bbl. 2.32 - —
Providence, R. I bbl. 2.29 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.23 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
diesel, tanks, refy., California, gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .096 - —
Penna., western gal. .105 - .1075
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, refy., Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625- —
No. 3 gal. .0825- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .0895- —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09
No. 2 gal. .0825- .08375
No. 3 gal. .07875- .08125
range gal. .08875- .09375
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1, gal. .105 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .105 - .111
No. 3 gal. .105 - .1075
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refd., tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum sovlent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles, gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-284° F., b.r., 38° 43°C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
19°-30°C, m.a.p. gal. .19 - .30
272°-387°, b.r., 31°C, m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p. gal. .32 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p. gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p. gal. .39 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p. gal. .35 - .42½
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. tots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E. lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 3.95 - 4.40



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Boston, Mass.—Pelham, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charlotte, N. C. — Columbia, S. C. — Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots.	lb.	3.00	- 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	- —
purified bots. works	lb.	5.17	- —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	1.70	- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.00	- —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.42	- .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	- —
C.P., bots., fib. dms.	lb.	17.00	-17.25
tech., tin dms., works	lb.	10.45	- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	43.00	- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long-ton.	4.69	- —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.09	- —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.74	- —
75%-74% b.p.l. c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.74	- —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	7.74	- —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28, recent 3c. labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph., red, cs.	lb.	.46	- .47
dms	lb.	.44	.45
yellow, cns., works	lb.	.48	- .50
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	- —
Pentasulfide, sond., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	.13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.16½	- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29	- —
export, dms	lb.	.31	- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.17	- —
tankcars works	lb.	.12½	- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65	- .70
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43½	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	- —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	2.65	- —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	5.25	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	4.80	- 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.65	afloat
Pink root, bls.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots.	kilo.	6.00	- 6.50
Piperidine 98% dms. frt. equald.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.20	4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150°F, m.p. bulk, tanks, works	ton.	35.50	- —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works	lb.	.02¼	- .03
Linseed dms	lb.	.06	Nom.
Marine, dms.	lb.	.04¼	.05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Soybean dms. works	lb.	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.03¾	- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	84.00	-87.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	6.75	- —
Poke root, bls	lb.	.19	- .22
Polymyxin, bulk, dms., bots., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units.		.52	- —
25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.54	- —
1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.56	- —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	- .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	- —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	- .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .28½
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.33	- —
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.32	- —
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .28½
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.15	-
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	- —
liq. 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	- —
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms.	lb.	.31	- .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	- —
powd. dms	lb.	.24	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —

Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.

Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt.	lb.	.32½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.33	- .36
dms., c.l.	lb.	.32	- —
imp., kgs	lb.	.25	- .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.50	- .52
25-200-lb lots	lb.	.55	- .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.34	- —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.05	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.16½	- .18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	- .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.12	- 12½
export, dms., New York	lb.	.12¾	- .13½
NF gran. dms	lb.	.33	- .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.21	- .23
gran., dms	lb.	.15	- .17
powd. dms	lb.	.24	- .26
Chromate, tech., bgs.	lb.	.50	- .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms.	lb.	.41	- —
powder, dms	lb.	.40½	- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	- —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Ferricyanide, kgs.	lb.	.60	- .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots.	lb.	.22½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.23	- —
kgs.	lb.	.29	- —
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	- .38
Gluconate dms	lb.	.75	.79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots	lb.	.28½	- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less	lb.	1.00	1.03
Iodide, dms.	lb.	2.15	- —
Manure salt 22% K_2O brik, mines unit-ton.		.19	- —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms	lb.	.20	- .21
powd. dms	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton.		.39½	- .40½
50-5 % K_2O paper bgs Carlsbad, N. M	ton.	24.50	- —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000 ton lots	100 lbs.	14.40	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.65	-14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.10	-11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	-12.50
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.09¾	- .11¾

Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

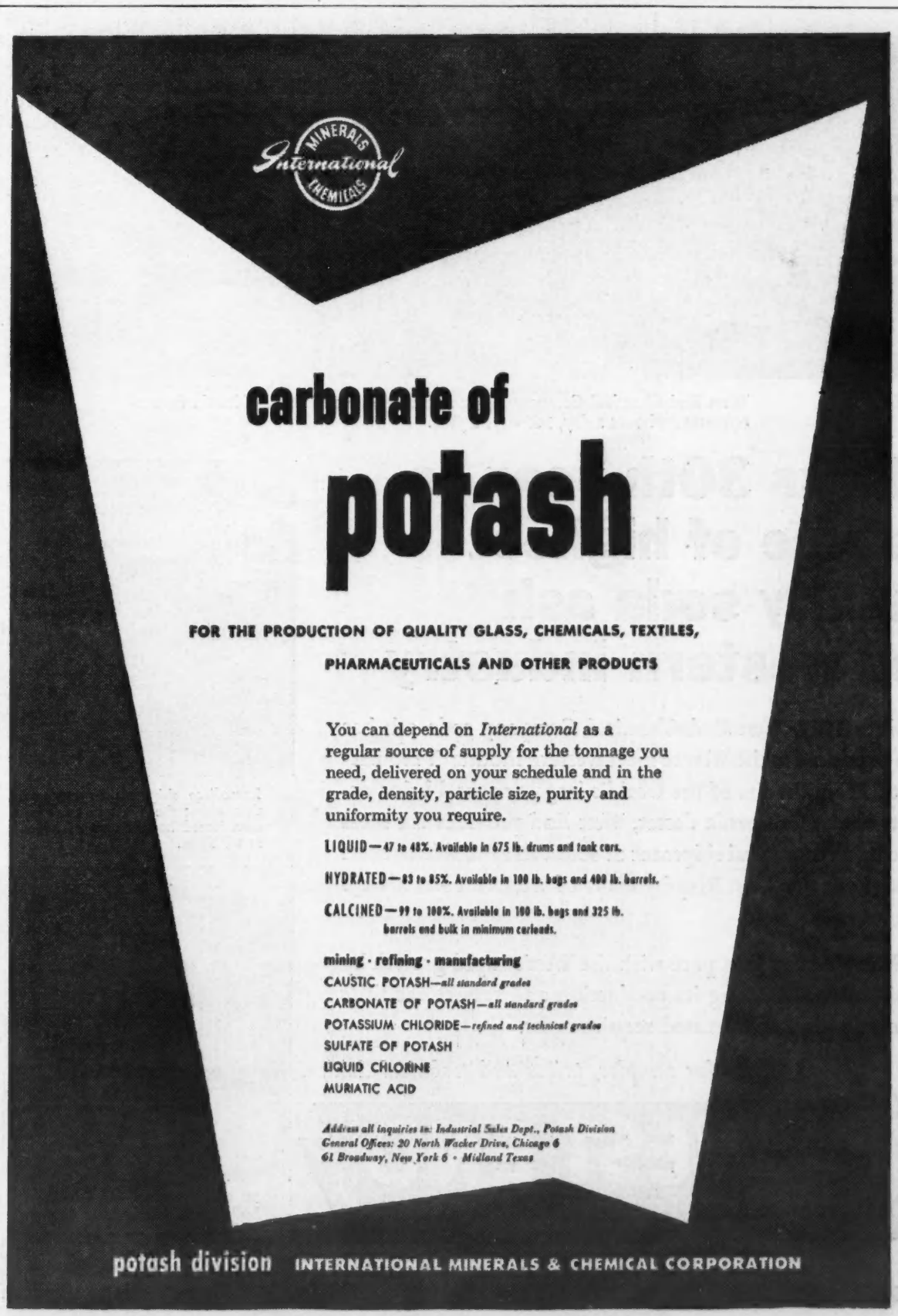
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	- .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	180.00	- —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	261.00	- —
smaller lots, ex whse	ton.	266.00	- —

Powdered Potassium penzoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.22½	.23½
USP dms works	lb.	.24¾	.30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works,	lb.	.18	- —
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.20	- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works	lb.	.16½	- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).			
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	17.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.80	- —
Silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works	100 lbs	6.55	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.45	- —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	- —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.20	7.60
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.678	- .744
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works	ton.	35.00	- —
NF VII cryst. dms	lb.	.31	.33
gran. dms.	lb.	.18½	—
powder, dms.	lb.	.16½	.17

Phenylhydrazine—n-Propyl Thiouracil

Potassium sulfate sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.84	94
tech., works	lb.	.77	79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.14¾	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton.	15.05	- —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.32½	—
5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33½	.38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms. works	lb.	.39	40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	52½	55
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	.60	- —
Acetate, bots	gram.	.55	- —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.65	- —
Acetate, bots	gram.	.70	- —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, 1,000-lb. lots, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.90	- —
100-lb lots	lb.	3.60	- —
Propane, coml. grade, tanks, group 3.	gal.	.03½	- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1075	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works	lb.	3.90	4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	-2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	-55.30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Propylene Dichloride—Saffron, Spanish, USP

Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0845-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.095 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
Prices in West 1c. higher, on same basis.			
Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17 -	—
E	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15 -	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.80 -	—
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.20
husks, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½-	—
fine, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.04 -	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works	lb.	.50 -	—
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½-	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works.	gal.	8.35 -	—
1-4 dms., works	gal.	8.55 -	—
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	9.80	-10.15
purified, 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	-10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80 -	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95 -	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.55 -	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works	long-ton.	3.00	- 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb.	3.25	- 3.43
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works	lb.	.13 -	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11 -	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
dense, opaque, dms., works.	lb.	.12 -	.15
translucent pastels, cs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
transparent colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, bots	lb.	9.50 -	—

Q

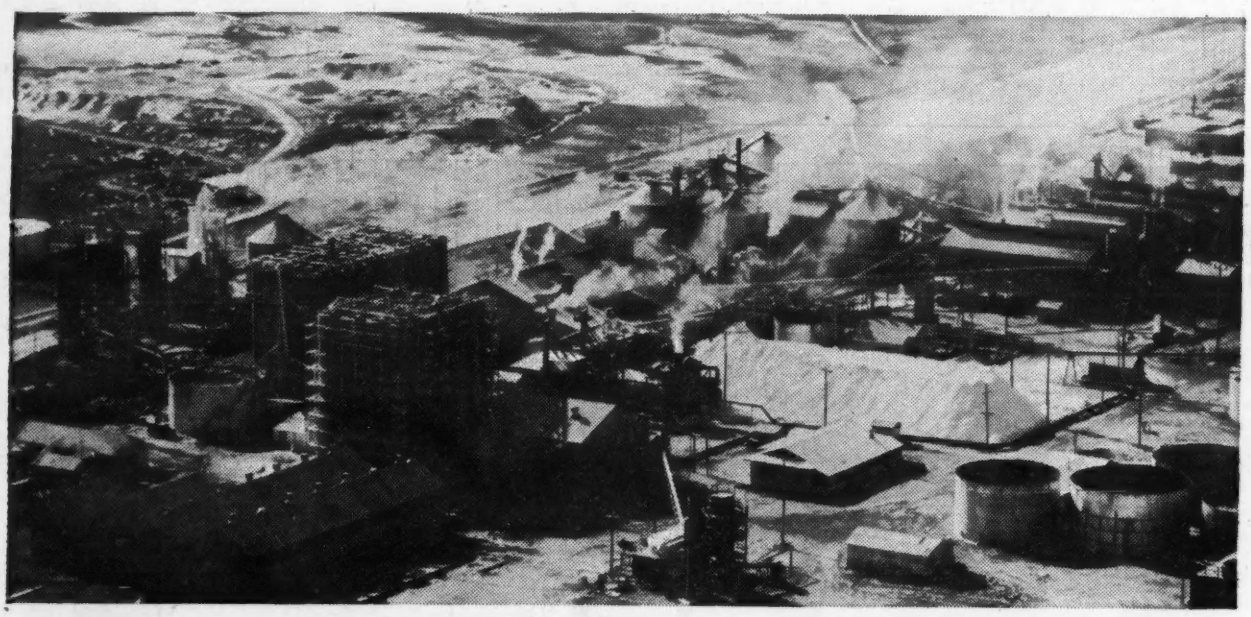
Quassia chips	lb.	17 -	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.	lb.	.08¼-	—
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12½-	—
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	11 31/64-	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40 -	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.15 -	—
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	1.17 -	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.87 -	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54 -	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½-	—
Dihydrochloride, USP cns	oz.	.54 -	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½-	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.47½-	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.47½-	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.		.61 -	—
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.		.55 -	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.		.42 -	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.56 -	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.83 -	—
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis	lb.	.88 -	.93
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	2.50	Nom.
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75 -	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50 -	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls	lb.	3.60 -	—
light shades, bbls	lb.	2.75 -	—
maroon, bbls	lb.	3.60 -	5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30 -	—
light shade, same basis	lb.	4.00 -	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25 -	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05 -	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.95 -	—
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93 -	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.76 -	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.05 -	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85 -	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.77 -	—
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	1.64 -	—
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco			
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.60 -	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis	lb.	.06 -	—
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.79 -	—
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works.	lb.	1.50 -	—
resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40 -	—
Virginia type, bbls., works	lb.	1.40 -	—
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works.	lb.	3.60 -	—
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.22 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.24 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½-	—
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works	lb.	5.25 -	—
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.95 -	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb.	5.35 -	—
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb.	5.95 -	—
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06 -	—
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½-	—
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½-	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350-	.037
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0475-	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0525-	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0550-	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575-	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625-	—
Watchung-type, bbls	lb.	1.95 -	—
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).			
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).			
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.77½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.78½-	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb	2.75	—
powd., dms., works	lb	2.95	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.15	- .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	25.50	-34.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs.	lb.	.75	- .85
powd., bbls.	lb.	.90	- .95
India, whole, bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
powdered, bbls.	lb.	.43	- .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd	kilo.	100.00	- —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd	kilo.	130.00	- —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more	kilo.	140.00	- —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).			
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	- —
tech., bbls., works	lb.	16.50	- —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse	lb.	.03	- —
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04	- —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots.	kilo.	17.50	-18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots	kilo.	17.50	-20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots	kilo.	18.90	-20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.49	- 49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.30	- .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb	1.70	1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb	1.65	—
smaller lots	lb	1.75	1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	26.00	-28.00



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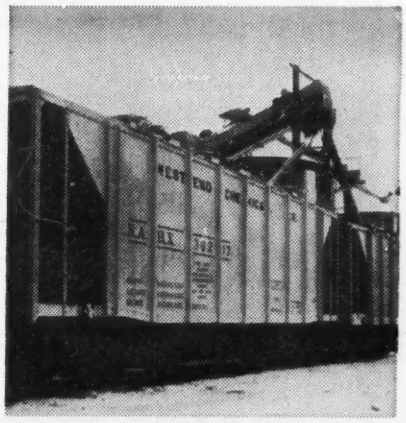

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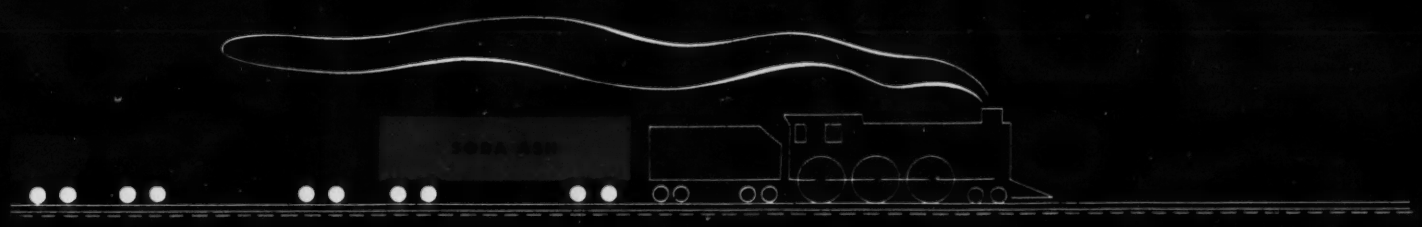

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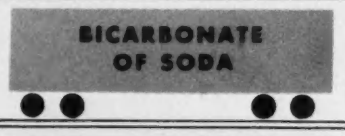
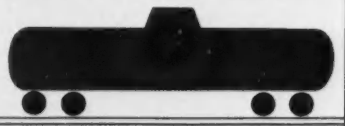
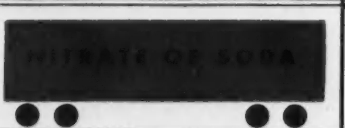
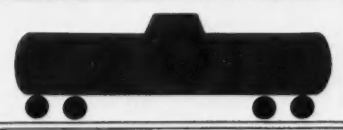
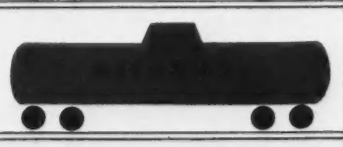
PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	SHIPPING DATA
	Anhydrous: refrigeration grade (99.98%), commercial grade (99.5%); Aqua: 26° Bé. and U.S.P.	26-ton tank cars from Lake Charles, La., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Morgantown, W. Va. Aqua: 8,000-gal. tank cars, Niagara Falls.
	U.S.P. powdered and granular; miller's special; fine.	100-lb. moisture-proof paper bags from Saltville, Virginia.
	Carbonic gas and dry ice.	20-lb. and 50-lb. net cylinders, tank cars and tank trucks; 55-lb. blocks from Saltville, Va., and 15 Mathieson warehouses.
	50% and 73% liquid; 76% solid, large and small flake, granular, ground, powdered.	8 and 10,000-gal. tank cars and standard drums from Lake Charles, La. (also barges and tankers), Niagara Falls, N. Y., Saltville, Va., McIntosh, Huntsville and Anniston, Ala.
	Liquid.	16, 30 and 55-ton tank cars, multi-unit cars (15 one ton units) from Niagara Falls, N. Y., Huntsville and McIntosh, Ala., Saltville, Va., Arvida, Quebec.
	Purite: 2-lb. soda ash pigs for foundry applications; PH-Plus: ½-lb. and 2-oz. soda ash cakes for water treatment.	100-lb. bags from Saltville, Va.; Purite also in bulk carloads.
	Hydrazine (N_2H_4), hydrazine hydrate, mono- and dihydrazine sulphate, and many other compounds.	Liquids: 30 (240-lb.) and 55-gal. (440-lb.) drums; hydrazine salts: 200-lb. drums and 20-lb. pails from Lake Charles, La.
	HTH: calcium hypochlorite (70% available chlorine), granular and tablet form for water and sewage treatment; Lo-Bax: for dairy sanitation; plus a complete line of laundry bleaches.	100-lb. drums and smaller units from Niagara Falls, N. Y.
	Synthetic, prilled (not less than 99.5% sodium nitrate).	100-lb. multi-walled paper bags (palletized loading optional) and bulk cars (box or hopper) from Lake Charles, La.
	60% HNO_3.	Tank cars and tank trucks from Lake Charles, La.
	58% Na_2O: light, coarse, dense—standard and special.	100-lb. multi-walled paper bags and bulk carloads from Saltville, Va. and Lake Charles, La. (also barges and ocean steamers).
	Textone: for textile processing; C2: for superbleaching of paper pulp; Technical: for water treatment and general use.	100-lb. drums from Niagara Falls, N. Y.

PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	SHIPPING DATA
	Activated Alum Brand—designed for use in the field of water and sewage treatment.	100-lb. paper bags from Baltimore, Md.
	Refined roll brimstone; refined flour; sublimed flowers U.S.P.; commercial flour; rubbermakers grades: conditioned, oil-treated, wettable, etc.; granular.	Barrels, paper, burlap and osnaburg bags from Houston, Texas.
	60° Bé. (77.67% H_2SO_4); 66° Bé. (91.19% H_2SO_4); 98%, 99% and 100% H_2SO_4; oleum 20% (104.5% H_2SO_4).	Tank cars from Baltimore, Md. (also tank trucks, transports, barges), Little Rock, Ark., Bossier City, La., Beaumont, Port Arthur and Pasadena, Tex., Palmerton, Pa.
	Solvent for fats, oils, waxes, gums, tars, and resins; extractant for alkaloids, vitamins, hormones; used in fumigants, cleansing agents, herbicides.	4, 8, and 10,000-gal. tank cars, compartmented tank cars, 55-gal. drums from Doe Run, Ky.
	Conditioning agents and lubricants for textiles, humectants for tobacco, gas dehydration, humectants for cork, resin plasticizers.	4, 8, and 10,000-gal. tank cars, compartmented tank cars, 55-gal. drums from Doe Run, Ky.
	Synthesis of surface active agents and chelating agents; forms resinous polymers with formaldehyde resin systems.	8 and 10,000-gal. tank cars, tank trucks, 55-gal. drums (430-lbs. net) from Morgantown, W. W. Va.
	Engine coolant, industrial explosives, cellophane, adhesives, hydraulic fluids, resins, plasticizers, electrolytic condensers.	4, 8, and 10,000-gal. tank cars, compartmented tank cars, 55-gal. drums from Doe Run, Ky.
	Production of acrylonitrile, acrylate esters, ethanolamines, fumigants, surfactants, polyglycols.	10,350-gal. tank cars and drums from Doe Run, Ky. ICC Spec. 104 AW; red shipping label.
	Hexamethylenetetramine, $(CH_2)_6N_4$: convenient source of water-free formaldehyde and amino activity.	100-lb. drums and 80-lb. moisture-resistant bags from Morgantown, W. Va.
	Intermediate in the manufacture of formaldehyde, resins; engine coolant and fuel; an excellent solvent.	8 and 10,000-gal. tank cars, compartmented tank cars and drums from Morgantown, W. Va. Red shipping label.
	Poly-G 200, 300, 400, 600; humectants and softening agents, copolymers and plasticizers, chemical intermediates.	55-gal. (500-lb. net) resin-lined, non-returnable drums from Doe Run, Ky.
	Production of insecticides, perfumes, soaps, optical bleaches, pharmaceuticals; catalyst to upgrade fats and oils.	50 and 200-lb. drums and 10-lb. pails (yellow shipping label); 25% solution in 55-gal. drums from Niagara Falls, N. Y.

MATHIESON CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PLUS

Consistent product quality has been an important characteristic of Mathieson chemicals for over 60 years. Today, it's more essential than ever. The chemical process industries, becoming increasingly complex through expansion and diversification, require raw materials of uniform high quality to maintain rigid standards of operation.

As Mathieson production increases to meet the needs of a growing number of industries, Mathieson quality remains a primary consideration. And just as purity and uniformity benefit carload and less-carload accounts alike, there are other PLUS VALUES Mathieson offers that add up to why you can buy to better advantage from one of America's leading producers of basic industrial chemicals.

PLUS TECHNICAL SERVICE

Because technical problems among the chemical process industries are often similar, the Mathieson technical staff is organized on an industry-wide basis. These technical service men give you the advantage of more practical assistance through greater experience and broader association with problems common to the chemical consuming industries.

PLUS MULTI-PLANT FACILITIES

The protection of multi-plant production facilities — for example, three major alkali plants, seven sulphuric acid plants, six chlorine plants, three ammonia plants — assure you of a reliable source of supply.

PLUS DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES

Shipments from plants and local stock points are efficiently scheduled to meet your operating requirements. These shipping facilities, located in key industrial areas, provide you with greater flexibility in delivery schedules.

PLUS HELPFUL SALES SERVICE

Through twelve regional sales offices, Mathieson keeps in closer contact with the industries it serves. When planning your chemical requirements, call the Mathieson office nearest you. Let a representative show you why more people buy chemicals to better advantage from Mathieson.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES—INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION:

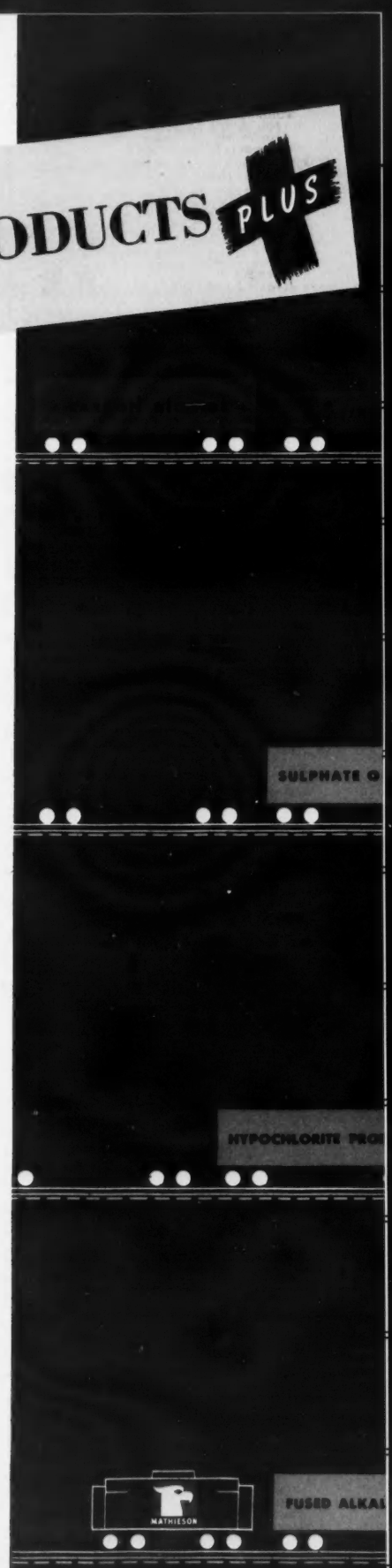
ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA.....225 Chester Ave., S.E.
BUFFALO 3, NEW YORK.....Rand Building
CHARLOTTE 2, N. C.....Liberty Life Bldg.
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS.....400 N. Michigan Ave.
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO.....Dixie Terminal Bldg.
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS.....Gulf Building
LOS ANGELES 22, CALIF.....2535 Eastland Ave.
NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.....Nat'l Bk. of Comm. Bldg.
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.....745 Fifth Ave.
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.....Lincoln-Liberty Bldg.
PROVIDENCE 3, R. I.....Hospital Trust Building
ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI.....Rialto Bldg.

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

MATHIESON

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND



Safrol, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs ..... lb. .11½- —
Dalmatian, bgs ..... lb. .38 - .40
Italian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .06¾- .07
refined, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ..ton.24.00 -26.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips ..bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., cns., dms ..lb.76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns. lb.76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls ..... lb. .45 .50
imp., Honduras, bls ..... lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls ..... lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls ..... lb. .45 - —
select, bls ..... lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis ..lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. ... lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17½- —
Salvadorian, natural ..... lb. Nominal
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots .lb. .52 Nom.
No. 2 bgs., 10-bag lots ..... lb. .50 Nom.
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots ... lb. .48 Nom.
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .47 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... lb. .25¼- —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. 77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .78⅛ - —
Silver nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots .oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz lots ..... oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls ..... lb. .40 - —
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .52 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls c..., works 100 lbs 2.30 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 4.12
bulk, c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equa.d. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 —
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½0- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works ..... lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .30½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dms works lb. .13¾ 14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dms works lb. 14¼ 15¼
soln., dms., works ..... gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo.21.75 - —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo 22.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots ..... kilo.22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —

Sodium bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ..lb .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works .....200 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars ... lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾ .15

Sodium citrate, ahyd., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. ..... lb. .29¼ .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works, smaller lots, works ..... lb. .85 - 1.10
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 1.25
over 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher. .198 - —
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14¼- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots .. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. .100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms ..... lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms ..... lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. ... lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cybs ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23

Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
technical, bgs., works .100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 2.93
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50% dms. chys. works, lb. 16¼ —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works. lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00

SOLVAY SOLVAY

Monochlorobenzene

Properties of Solvay Monochlorobenzene

Form	Water White Liquid
Molecular Weight	112.56
Melting Point	−45.4°C
Boiling Point	131.7°C
Density	1.1009 25°/4°
Solubility in Water at 30°C	.0488 g./100 cc.
Flash Point (Open Cup)	31°C
Heat of Combustion	735.6 Kg-Cal/g.-mol.

SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene is a highly reactive and versatile raw material for the manufacture of plastics, insecticides, dyes, drugs and many other products in a wide variety of industries. It enters readily into many chemical reactions such as hydrolysis, aminolysis, nitration and sulfonation.

The high purity of SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene makes it ideal for use in chemical synthesis.

The excellent solvent properties of SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene offer applications in paints, varnishes, resins, adhesives and solvent extractions. It is a good solvent for oils, fats, resins, rubber, ethyl cellulose, soft copal, dammers, colophony, Bakelite and most thermoplastics. It is also used in varnishes and lacquers to produce a matte or "crackle" finish.

Its use as a carrier in the dyeing of synthetic fabrics is a recent development. It is reported that the dyeing of fabric is promoted without swelling and distorting the fiber, as do other carriers.

Test Samples and Technical Service
—available at no cost or obligation

If you would like to test SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene . . . or you have a specific operation in which you would like to try it, we will be glad to supply a sample—without charge or obligation. If you have any questions regarding SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene, its price . . . or its properties—write us and we will promptly forward this information to you. **Get all the facts—mail coupon now!**

Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Caustic Potash • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Monochlorobenzene Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Chloroform Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride • Methyl Chloride

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Allied Chemical

Gentlemen:
Please send me—AT NO COST OR OBLIGATION:
☐ Test Samples of SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene.
☐ Information—see my attached letter.

Name_____
Company_____
Position_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____ IC-9

Sodium Metasilicate Pentahydrate—Streptomycin

Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., cl., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.15
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .35 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.57.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .544 - .598
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works. 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
lb. .44 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns., c.l. works lb. .10¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent, naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton.73.50 Nom.
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25½- —
mechanically refd., bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imported, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .757 - .767
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .93½- .94½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .811 - 1.080
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .845 - .885
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .929 - .949
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .063 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼ Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¾- .09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0735- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed ugs lb. 60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .15 - —

SODIUM SULFONATES . . . once only by-products of petroleum processing : . . have become active components in a surprising variety of products. Today they are manufactured to close specifications.

Shell Chemical Sodium Sulfonates improve the scourability of textile processing oils. In dry cleaning soaps, they provide an essential detergent action. In oils for metalworking, Sodium Sulfonates are emulsifying and anti-rust agents. For premium lubricating oils Sodium Sulfonates are extremely successful in making surface-active, anti-corrosion additives. Still another important application — Sodium Sulfonates are emulsifiers in insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides.

Shell Pale OS Sulfonates, except for their lighter color (ASTM Dil., color no.—3½ max.), have the same specifications as Shell Sodium Sulfonates, Refined. Whichever specification you require, you will find Shell Chemical the dependable source. Write for Technical Bulletins *Sodium Sulfonates, Refined* (62%) and *Shell Pale OS Sulfonates.*

SALES SPECIFICATIONS

Equivalent Weight, Min. . . 450
Inorganic Salts (as sodium sulfate), % w. Max. . . . 0.8
Sulfonate Content (water-free basis), % w. Min. . . 62
Water Content, % w. 3.0-5.0

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • Newark • New York • San Francisco • St. Louis
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works..lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works.....lb. .11 - .12
Salicylate NF dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56 70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots.....oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .85 - —
crystals, 25-oz. lots.....oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Styroyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms.....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms.....lb..10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms.....lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms.....lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder dms.....lb. 1.30 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb. 6.50 - 6.73
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms..lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder dms.....lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms..lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports..long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port..long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines.. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., regular, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04½- —
tanks same basis.....lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.125.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock....ton.120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore, unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 46% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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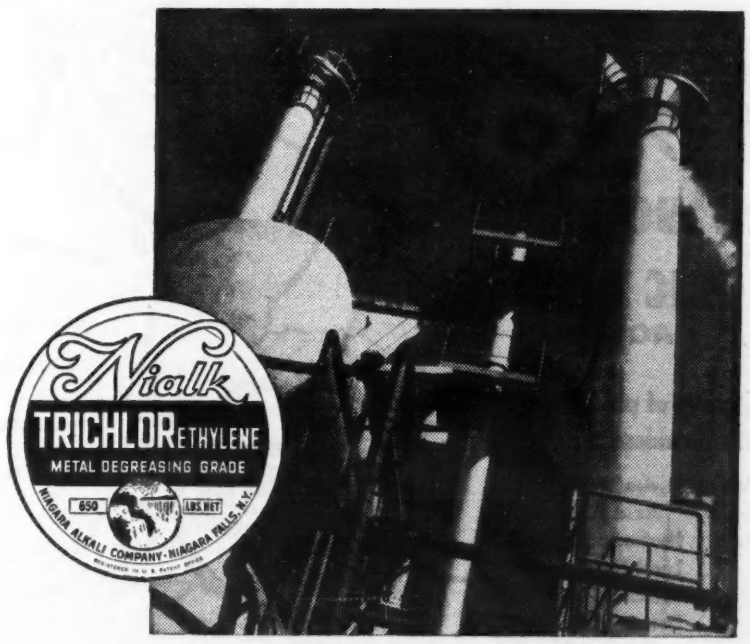
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.30 - 1.36
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l, works.....ton.28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works..ton.36.00 - —
imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06⅞- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅛- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
special tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06⅝- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .07½- .07¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tapioca flour, brazilian, ex whse, bgs..lb. .10½- .11
Java, AAA, bgs. ex whse., bgs. lb. .06¾- .07
AA, bgs., ex-whse.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25½
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms.....lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms.....lb. .41 - .60
prime, ams.....lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd E..lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. 65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophospnate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 3.35 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms..lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 3.05 - 3.10
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .19 - —
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .10 - —
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodine, NF, dms.....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits).....lb. .94 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).

Strontium Bromide—p-Toluenesulfonamide

Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .43¾- —
tankcars, works.....lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.....kilo.182.00 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.165.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works.....lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld.....lb. .61 - —



GET FAST DEGREASING AND SAVE MONEY with NIALK® TRICHLORETHYLENE

(Nonflammable, stable, completely reusable)

In terms of low cost and quick action, you'll find Nialk TRICHLORethylene beats anything yet for leaving metal parts clean, warm and dry, ready for surface treatment.

Take Nialk TRICHLORethylene's low boiling range for example. It is 86.6°C—87.8°C, based on standard ASTM tests. That means quick vaporization. Together with its low specific heat (less than ¼ that of water), you'll have a solvent that really cuts fuel costs.

You'll save money on Nialk TRICHLORethylene's high vapor density too, (4.5 times that of air) because a proper level will be maintained at all times in the degreasing machine. Result: more efficient cleaning with low solvent loss.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is nonflammable at room temperature. There is no worry about fire when you take the ordinary precautions required in the handling of any chlorinated hydrocarbon.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is stable and completely reusable. And whether you use a carload or a drum, there's no extra premium for TRICHLORethylene's top quality.

Try Nialk TRICHLORethylene for your degreasing operation. On tough jobs like waxes, oils, tars, gums and even metal chips, you'll find it does the job quickly, thoroughly, safely and economically. We'll be happy to send you further information in terms of your own application.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash • NIALK Paradichlorobenzene • NIALK Caustic Soda
NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

m-Toluidine—Wax, Bayberry

m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .34½- .35
Geneva Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21¾- .23¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- .24¼
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - .21½
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼- .19¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .20¾
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 3.95 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E ton. 154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton. 128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton. 155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 64.50 Nom.
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton. 48.00 - —
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 10.50 - 11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 10.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 10.50 - 11.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 10.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram, gram. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials, gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity, gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K_1 Active (see Menadione).
K_{1_2} 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, ens., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi. lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton. 98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 94.00 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot. lb. .42 - .45

HARSHAW FLUORIDES WORK
like magic
BORON TRIFLUORIDE
HYDROFLUORIC ACID
• ANHYDROUS • AQUEOUS

Here is an additional group of production-controlled, high-quality fluorides:

Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Fluoborate
Antimony Trifluoride Sublimed
Barium Fluoride
Bismuth Fluoride
Boron Trifluoride
Boron Trifluoride Complexes
Chromium Fluoride
Copper Fluoborate
Fluorboric Acid
Fluorine Cells
Fluorinating Agents
Frosting Mixtures
Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous
Hydrofluoric Acid Aqueous
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Lead Fluoborate
Metallic Fluoborates
Potassium Bifluoride
Potassium Chromium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
Silico Fluorides
Sodium Fluoborate
Tin Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoride

Write for Harshaw's 40-page Book on Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous. It provides helpful data for you if you now use HF or are considering its use.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO • BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Wax, bees, crude, African, bgs...lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian bgs ..... lb. No stocks
Central American, bgs....lb. .57 - .57½
Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .57 - .57½
refd., bleached, white, bricks. lb. .73 - .75
slabs ..... lb. .72 - .74
yellow, bricks ..... lb. .60 - .61
slabs ..... lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .64 - .66
refd., bgs ..... lb. .67 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 7c.; 100 200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .75 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
refined, tech., bgs., ton lots..lb. .77 - .78
pure, bgs., ton lots... lb. .85 - .87
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
No. 2, bgs., ton lots .....lb. 1.02 - 1.04
No. 1, Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. ....lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs...lb. .13½- .14
German, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs ..... lb. .95 - .98
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs ..... lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77½- .82½
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls... lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .20
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
t.c.l., same basis .... gal. 1.04 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms ..... lb. .39 - .50
tanks, same basis .... gal. .90 - —
Xylol, coaltar indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district.. gal. .32 - —
Chicago district .... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district.... gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .... gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo .....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district ..gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind....gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O ..... gal. .32½- —
Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—Bayonne, N. J..gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ....gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens ..... lb. 2.13 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. .33 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT bbls lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type bgs., t.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. ... lb .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms ..... lb. .53 - —
Zinc, borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E....lb. .192 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms .....lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution, 50% dms, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.10 - —
t.c.l., works, dms ..100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11¼- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide, French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms., lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., ... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., works, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E.....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.
USP, gran, dms lb. .26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

Continued on page 79

PETROLITE

Petrolite waxes are the product of a modern, up-to-date refinery, exclusively devoted to the refining of high quality waxes. Petrolite wax products are widely used in the manufacture of paste and emulsion polishes, carbon paper, printing inks, paper coatings, packaging and in many highly specialized fields. Their advantageous specifications and unique physical characteristics may help you achieve substantial economies and improvements in your wax products. Complete information and samples are yours for the asking.

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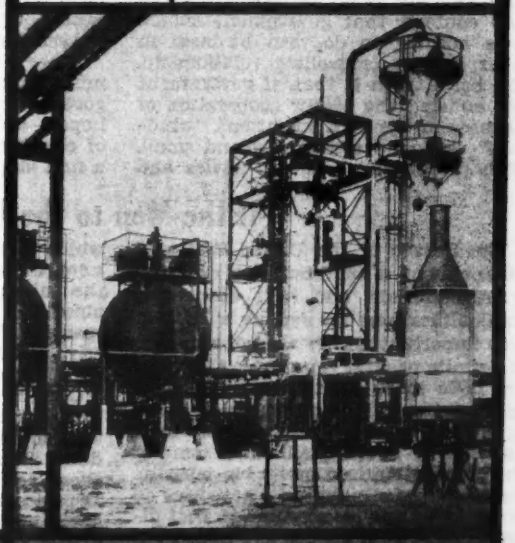

Crown Wax No.	TYPE	Minimum Melting Point °F	Pen.	Color N.P.A.	Acid No.	Sap. No.	FEATURES
15	OXIDIZED	180	4-6	4-5	14-16	50-60	High Terpene phenolic resin compatibility.
23	OXIDIZED	180	4-6	4-5	20-25	55-65	Hardness, gloss, non-tacky.
36	OXIDIZED	180	5-7	5-6	30-35	75-85	Saponifiability.
50	OXIDIZED	180	3-5	dark	10-20	65-75	Excellent carbon dispersing properties.
180	MICROCRYSTALLINE	180	15 max.	2-2½	Nil	Nil	Plasticity, high softening point, anti-blocking, odorless, tasteless.
200	MICROCRYSTALLINE	190	8 "	brown	"	"	
500	MICROCRYSTALLINE	190	8 "	2-2½	"	"	Hardness, high gloss, high melting point, uniform, pure.
700	MICROCRYSTALLINE	190	4 "	2-2½	"	"	
1035	MICROCRYSTALLINE	195	2 "	2-2½	"	"	
JET BLACK	MICROCRYSTALLINE	185	11-16	black	"	"	Blackness, economy.
Synthetic 20	SYNTHETIC	210	2 max.	3 max.	"	"	Tougher, more flexible, higher melting point than carnauba.
Synthetic 25	SYNTHETIC	210	2 "	3 "	"	"	Excellent gel-forming characteristics.

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Volume 166 September 13, 1954 Number 11

Government Needs Help

Even though it was fully and clearly expectable as a matter of course and necessity, the recent turning of the federal government to the chemical industry for help in technical problems affecting national defense is most gratifying to the industry. The reason is not alone that it recognizes the potentialities of research and development in private, as well as public operations; it lies largely also in the approach invited toward desirable and beneficial cooperation of government and business. That cooperation should be cultivated particularly in the areas of the government's commercial problems. It is less competent there than it is in technical areas.

Of course, at any mention of such cooperation the ugly picture of the FHA mess gets the pointing finger of those who contend that government should have nothing to do with business in other than a controlling relationship. The basic truth is that, if government had enlisted the proper cooperation of business in the FHA operations, "windfalls" would have been few and small. With proper and adequate advice and cooperation in its commercial activities, government could—and would—save much money. Certainly the results would be far better from the taxpayers' point of view than could any to be expected by even the most optimistic from such attempts as that of a joint resolution introduced in the late days of the recent congressional session "to provide economy and efficiency in federal medical supply management," which declared that "in order to promote economy and efficiency in the storage and distribution of medical and dental supplies and equipment, the Alameda Medical Supply Test, Alameda, California, shall be operated substantially in accordance with present practices as a center for storage and distribution of medical and dental supplies and equipment unless the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government recommends otherwise."

There is a far bigger need to put business in government than there is to put government out of business. It is to be hoped—and pushed—that the inviting of chemical technical assistance is but a first step in that direction.

Fit the Men to the Job

The Senate of the United States of America has a subcommittee on minerals, materials, and fuels economics. Its qualifications for dealing with that very important matter are not a matter of definite need. It is probable that they are little more than politicomic, even with respect of ability to evaluate what it sees or hears. The group may have an advisory board qualified in some of the areas comprised by its big purpose. Published references to its activities do not provide any information in that direction, not even in connection with the stated purpose of the senators to spend six weeks in Central and South America "checking into the availability of strategic and critical materials."

It is difficult to see what good can be expected to come out of that junket. It is impossible to see what relation such an expedition has to the job for which the upper-drawer legislators were hired. The investigation which the subcommittee purposes is a desirable one. That is one of the best reasons why it should be done by properly qualified persons—without any hanging on of politicomicists.

Certainly there are persons among the personnel of the Bureau of Mines who could do that job as it should be done. Why not send them? Certainly there are among the personnel of the Department of Commerce men who could evaluate the commercial aspects of the supplies investigated. Why not put them to work thereat?

Congress is spreading all over the field of governmental—or political—functioning. The consequences are already not good for the public welfare. The strategic and critical "economics" venture does not promise to be any better.

Socialized Health Services

Three major issues are going to be top-drawer "musts" when the federal legislators of the United States get into their next session. Each of those issues, if affirmatively disposed of, could and would cost the business of the country a pretty penny by way of the additional revenue which will have to be raised in any event.

One of those issues is the devising and authorizing—and funding—of a scheme of governmental health-help, with all sorts of potentialities in the complex areas of what is popularly and politically somewhat inaccurately referred to as socialized medicine. All business, and especially those divisions which are in some way engaged in the providing of health-help, will find it wise—and profitable—to take hold of that issue practically and politically now by way of conferences among their members and personal contacts with their congressional representatives on the home grounds, whether they are working for reelection or merely looking around to learn what patching of their fences would help to keep curious or less desirable interlopers out of their grazing grounds.

The health service of the public is not adequate—and that is something far different from the popular concept that the need is for less burdensome means of paying for what must be more or less satisfactorily obtained. Government can help in the remedying of that inadequacy; but its role should be only that of helper: the job belongs primarily to private enterprise. Government has taken a commendable and potentially beneficial step in the performance of its helping role in the enactment at the recent session of congress of public law 482, "an act to amend the hospital survey and construction provisions of the Public Health Service act to provide assistance to the states for surveying the need for diagnostic or treatment centers, for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, for rehabilitaion facilities, and for nursing homes, and to provide assistance in the construction of such facilities through grants to public and nonprofit agencies, and for other purposes." Businessmen should make it plain to their congressmen that adequate financial and proper administrative implementation of that act would be one of the really effective ways of meeting the public needs for health services.

The business groups most directly concerned with the issue of health-help should enter now upon a campaign of education—for themselves, for legislators, both state and federal, and for the public. Their organizations, from local to national, should construct programs for such educating. The actual work outside their ranks would much better be done by individual members by way of personal contacts: both politicians and the public are suspicious of "organized propaganda." There is a job in that connection for the National Drug Trade Conference and the National Pharmaceutical Council. A wealth of usefully informative data on health-service needs and the financing thereof has been compiled by the Health Information Foundation. Those data make it quite easy to see the job that is to be done. They do not, of course, tell how it is to be done, or by whom. The members of the drug business have much useful knowledge on the meeting of those needs; they have long been applying it quite beneficially. The job as a whole is one for all businessmen as a part of their ecologic duties in their communities. The druggmen should chart the course and start the wheels rolling toward what is a very necessary, most desirable objective—socialized (that is, fitted to the needs of society) health services.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The various technical cooperation programs in progress in Latin America under the guidance of the Foreign Operations Administration are beginning to pay off in raising the living standards and widening opportunities for advancement of the people. The benefits in many cases go beyond the immediate confines of the project area to make themselves felt in other vital sectors of the economy.

In particular it has been found that program accomplishments exercise a great pull on private risk capital, both domestic and foreign. In the Aconcagua Valley in Chile, for example, the improvements accomplished under a rural rehabilitation program have attracted numerous private investors. Sugar refining, tanning and cheese manufacturing plants, as well as cement and rayon factories, have been established under private management.

In Peru, FOA agricultural programs have demonstrated the effectiveness of insecticides and created a market of over $1,000,000 a year for pest-killing products. Two United States companies now have mixing plants in operation and expect to increase production and sales by 50 percent in 1954. In addition, twenty-five crop-dusting planes are in operation and a United States company is entering this type of service.

Activities such as health and education projects, which do not immediately appear to be directly connected with economic expansion also help to promote private investment. Malaria control and other health projects often open up whole new areas to development by private enterprise.

New Letter Contracts Form

The Department of Defense is drafting a new standardized form to be used in awarding letter contracts which contain some provisions which are opened to considerable objection from business. The new form will be of importance to suppliers of end products primarily, but the chemical manufacturers also will use it at times.

A letter contract is a preliminary contractual document designed to expedite procurement and eliminate delays caused by protected negotiation. It is used for the procurement of supplies and services upon such terms and conditions as the government and the contractor can immediately agree, pending further negotiation and execution of a definitive contract.

The provisions that have drawn most criticism would give the contracting officers authority to decide when a contractor has "unreasonably delayed" the execution of negotiation of certain contracts, and would require contractors to support price quotations on certain fixed-price contracts with "such cost information as may be required," by the contracting officer.

The point of criticism to the first requirement is that on many occasions, the execution of contracts may well be delayed by conditions beyond the control of the seller, and therefore the term "unreasonably" may be unfairly applied to terminate contracts. As regards the second requirement, the fear is expressed that it might be used to demand irrelevant cost data beyond that which would be required to negotiate definitive prices.

Flu Protection for the Military

The military is taking an unusual step this year to safeguard its troops against an epidemic of influenza. Announcement has been made by the Department of Defense that American servicemen throughout the world will be immunized against flu under a new tri-service policy.

All personnel will be administered the vaccine prior to November 15, before the onset of the usual winter respiratory diseases. Those entering service after November 15 and before March 15, 1955, will be given the vaccine as soon as possible after induction.

Last year, only troops in overseas commands were given vaccine for influenza. In prior years, immunization was administered after the first case of the respiratory disease was detected. But this year, the military services will immunize all personnel before the first outbreak, using a modified vaccine incorporating a recently isolated virus strain.

Military Talks

The military services report savings running into the millions of pounds of critical and strategic materials during the past year as a result of stricter attention being paid to conservation practices, such as substitution of less critical materials, simplified design, size and weight changes and packaging.

Although concerned primarily with saving scarce materials, the conservation program has also yielded important dollar savings as a byproduct. For example, in army ammunition, which is procured in vast quantities in wartime, the cost of one type of round was reduced $1 each and that of another was cut by 57 cents. A change in the method of making jet engine parts saves almost $88,000,000 annually and improved packaging of one type of rocket saves another $4,000,000 annually.

Even the contractor is given an important place in the program. One relatively new arrangement has been the placing of "conservation contracts." This type of contract usually deals with an entire piece of complex equipment, such as a turbojet aircraft engine. Normally, the conservation contractor is also the prime contractor. Under the contract he agrees to review the item, part by part, for opportunities to reduce its content of critical materials without loss of performance. Any improvement is promptly put into effect in production designs on existing orders.

New Building Material

The navy bureau of ordnance has developed a new structural material that is as yet unnamed, but potentially useful in much modern equipment. It is the product of new methods of bonding fiberglass, which will produce laminates and tubular products of superior strength.

Besides military uses, many industrial uses are indicated, the navy says. One example cited is tubing for the oil and chemical industries. The department is now seeking industrial participation in the further development of the material and in the determination of its uses.

Among the important advantages claimed for the new product are these:—It is more suitable to higher temperatures than the presently available fiberglass materials; it has an improved strength-weight ratio; it is highly resistant to the usual corrosive agents, and the raw materials necessary for the process are readily available in this country.

For the Bookshelf

SYMPOSIUM ON CONDITIONING AND WEATHERING Paper; 98 pages. Philadelphia: American Society for Testing Materials.

This symposium was a part of the fifty-fifth annual meeting of ASTM. It covered a wide range of matters in the polyphased area with which it had to do. So, these proceedings are widely of informative interest; encompassing all sorts of things from atmospheric elements to textiles, including air-conditioning, adhesives, organic and metallic coatings, plastics, devices, and tests. Weathering is one aspect of the weather about which people can do something. Those who want to do can learn about what and how from these proceedings.

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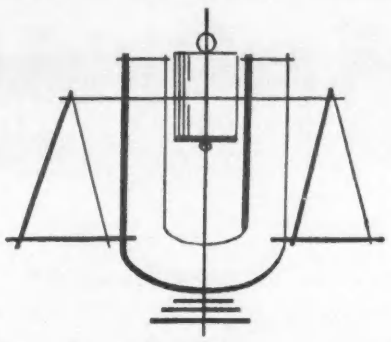

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Past and current activities are concerned with studies of shock and vibration. These have included the effect of these forces on delicate instruments and electronic equipment and on reinforced plastic pipe and tubing.

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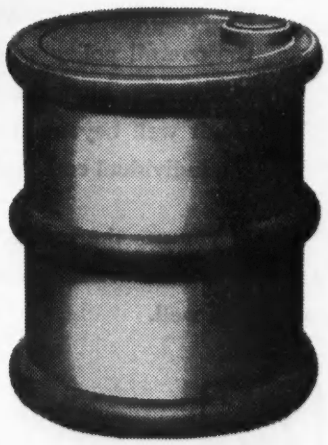

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Heavy Chemicals

Lead metal was advanced fractionally in price last week. The market responded to moderate expansion in consumer buying and to higher quotations on the London Metal Exchange. Prime western zinc also recorded an advance. One producer increased the price at the close of the previous period but the higher figures for zinc did not become industry-wide until last week. Consumer interest in zinc has improved and reports were current that the government was buying. The sky seemed to be the limit for mercury prices where the market entered new high territory and became nominal late in the interval. Trade authorities stated the scarcity was becoming more acute with each successive week. Copper remained firm. Strikes at producing plants here and in Chile have greatly cutback copper production and it is expected the market will continue in short supply for some time. Tin prices did not vary much, but closed with a net advance.

Sales of heavy chemicals were not of the impressive type. Shipments of liquid caustic soda and soda ash were sustained at the lately prevailing level which seemed to register a slight gain over August. There was no scarcity of chlorine in sight with production still over-topping demand. It was stated that government stocks of phosphorous oxychloride will be taken over by regular producers for processing and it is not thought the transfer will affect prices. Greece has entered the market for a sizable quantity of copper sulfate which will probably be placed mostly with foreign suppliers. Stocks of salt cake remained down while hydrochloric acid continued long. Producers pointed out that regardless of the summer slowdown in buying interest, the overall price structure of the chemical market has remained firm.

Paper production based on percentage, six days' capacity, was 92.9 percent for the week ending Sept. 4, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 90.3R in the preceding week and 94.8 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Production figures and plant stocks appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Producers are not complaining over the current movement of this acid. Demand is holding about steady, particularly for use in high octane gas and glass etching. June output was placed at 4,969 tons, including both anhydrous and technical, compared with 4,321 in May and 4,760 tons in June last year. Plant stocks on June 30 were 1,714 tons against 1,530 on May 31.

Acid, Phosphoric—Sales maintaining a fair seasonal average with stocks adequate and prices steady. June production showed 240,342 tons including 112,024 tons made from phosphorus and 128,318 from phosphate rock. May output totaled 263,086 tons, revised, and in June last year 198,324 tons were made. Plant stocks on June 30 were 17,741 tons, compared with a revised total of 18,637 on May 31.

Bauxite—Bureau of Mines states that world production of bauxite reached an all time record in 1953 of 13.8 million long tons. United States imports and consumption also made high records but domestic production was 5 percent lower than in 1952. Aluminum manufacturers consumed approximately 82 percent of the bauxite. The ratio of the domestic consumption of bauxite to the domestic aluminum production, which averaged 5.1 during the postwar years from 1946 to 1952, was 5.0 in 1953. Imports were 2.8 times the domestic production in 1953, the highest annual ratio of record, indicating an increasing dependence on imports, a trend which began in 1947. Shipments from Jamaica which began in 1952 continued the rapid increase anticipated and reached a total of 1.2 million long tons in 1953 which was 27 percent of all imports.

Domestic mine production in 1953 contributed 28 percent of the domestic consumption and, compared with that of 1952, decreased 5 percent. Arkansas' production was 97 percent of the total, Alabama and Georgia contributing the remainder. Total domestic shipments declined 8 percent from 1952. In 1953 the production of dried, calcined, and activated bauxite continued a decline begun in 1952 and represented 32 percent of the bauxite recovered in 1952. The reduction from 576,430 to 200,970 long tons in he quantity of crude bauxite which was dried and calcined was largely due to the expanded operation of the processing alumina plant at Bauxite, Ark.

Calcium Chloride—Trading quiet with the market passing through a between season's period. Some inquiry for ice control has been received but it is still too early for the placing of important business. Meanwhile, producers are building up stocks to take care of the winter trade.

Chlorine—In producing quarters it was stated that the summer water requirements have been leveled off. Demand for chemicals, paper, solvent and other uses remained fair but not up to current production and the supply is ample at present to meet needs. Confidence is expressed in an increase in sales during the last quarter of the year.

Copper Sulfate—Export inquiry was more active with Brazil returning to the market and an inquiry from Greece for 6,200 tons with bids to be opened September 29. It looked as though requirements for agriculture from Maine had been leveled off. Industrial demand continued good. Supply conditions leaned toward the tight side. The market's price structure remained firm.

Production, shipments, and stocks of copper sulfate in July continued the downtrend of the past several months, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production dropped 10 percent to 5,004 tons and was 500 tons less than shipments, which declined 6 percent to 5,472 tons. Stocks on July 31 were 5,520 tons, 7 percent less than on June 30, and were sufficient for about a month's needs, at the July rate of shipments. Foreign trade data for July are not available. There were no imports in June and exports of 3,674 tons were at the highest monthly rate of the year, except for January.

Glauber's Salt—Market maintained a fair degree of balance so far this month. June production amounted to 12,014 tons, compared with 10,086 in the preceding month and 19,458 tons in June last year. Plant stocks on June 30 were 2,435 tons, against 2,488 on May 31.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—Not much activity in this market since the turn of the month. June production was placed at 867 tons, compared with 992 in May. Plant stocks on June 30 were 484 tons, against 488 on May 31. The trichloride output in June was 827 tons, compared with 878 in May. Plant stocks on June 30 were 178 tons, against 189 on May 31. It was stated that government stocks amounting to a few thousand tons will be passed over to regular producers for processing and making it commercially available. The market price is not expected to be affected.

Potash, Caustic—Sales have continued to show a moderate increase and are said to be running above the July and August levels. More interest was also shown in potassium carbonate. Both chemicals were in adequate supply with prices steady.

Salt Cake—Market conditions have not changed much since the turn of the month. Stocks have been kept down by a steady demand from the glass and paper industries and a lower output of byproduct material. June production of crude commercial was 50,771 tons, compared with 55,323 in May and 59,360 tons in June last year. Stocks at producing plants on June 30 were 33,871 tons, against 35,094 on May 31.

Soda Ash—Shipments of both light and dense ash are holding about steady at the level recorded in August. Producers are not complaining about the current movement and look forward to moderate expansion over the final quarter. The chemical industry is the largest individual consumer but the overall outlet covers a wide range.

Soda, Caustic—Production of liquid and dry is keeping the market in adequate supply. Demand is described as fair with room for improvement. Export shipments

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead metal, ¼c. per lb.
Mercury, $7 per flask.
Tin, Straits, 1c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

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Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 11, 1953
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(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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were off a bit compared with July and August which were sufficient to keep the dry forms in relatively light supply.

Sodium Chlorate—Not much activity in this market last week. Sales were spotty and confined to current wants. June production was placed at 3,156 tons, compared with a revised total of 3,258 in May. Plant stocks on June 30 were given at 1,560 tons, against 2,257 on May 31.

Sodium Phosphates—According to government figures, July production of tetra at 10,515 tons was a new monthly high. May output showed 10,312 tons and in June last year 6,166 tons were made. Plant stocks on June 30 were 3,286 tons, against 2,435 on May 31. Production of meta in June amounted to 4,726 tons, compared with 4,560 in May and 4,240 tons in June 1953. Plant stocks on June 30 were 2,300 tons, against 1,725 on May 31. Acid pyro production showed 1,153 tons in June, compared with 1,503 in May and 998 in June las year. Plant stocks were 1,057 tons on June 30, against 1,043 on May 31. Output of tripoly in June was 41,585 tons, compared with 42,733 in the preceding month and 34,541 tons in June last year. Plant stocks on June 30 were 7,860 tons, against 7,469 on May 31.

Sodium Silicate—Demand fair to good since the turn of the month. Stocks continued adequate with prices steady. Production in June, including soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous, was 50,383 tons, compared with 54,730 in May and 44,433 tons in June 1953. Plant stocks at the close of June were 69,341 tons, against 74,387 on May 31.

Sodium Stannate—Buying interest rather spotty although aggregate sales are considered fair. The maintenance of Straits tin at 93c. per pound has kept the tone of the sodium market steady and without price change since the beginning of the month.

Sodium Sulfate—Production of anhydrous refined was off a bit in June. The total stood at 18,071 tons, compared with 19,446 in May and 20,339 tons in June 1953. Plant stocks on June 30 were 2,538 tons, against 3,466 on May 31.

Sodium Sulfide—Demand moderate with stocks adequate to meet requirements. June production of concentrate amounted to 2,035 tons, compared with 1,241 in the previous month. Plant stocks at the close of June were 3,685 tons, against 3,416 on May 31. Output of other grades in June including liquid and crystals was 2,375 tons, compared with 2,117 in May. Plant stocks on June 30 were 123 tons, against 167 on May 31.

Sulfur—The domestic sulfur industry produced 455,174 long tons of native sulfur and 30,500 tons of recovered sulfur (of a purity of 97 percent or greater) during the month of June, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Producers' stocks of native sulfur increased slightly over the previous month and at the end of June stood at 3,202,514 tons. Stocks of recovered sulfur on June 30 were 126,575 long tons, compared with 131,373 on May 31.

Sulfur Chloride—June production was in line with the preceding month. The total showed 3,951 tons, compared with 3,594 in May. Stocks at producing plants on June 30 were 1,038 tons, against 1,515 on May 31.

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June totaled 26,833 short tons, a decrease of 1,614 tons (6 percent), compared with 28,447 tons reported in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production of secondary aluminum-base ingot totaled 17,320 tons, a slight decline compared with the previous month. Since March, when 30,614 tons of scrap were used, consumption has declined for three consecutive months. Scrap consumption for the first six months of 1954 was about 17 percent lower than for the corresponding period of 1953. Independent secondary aluminum smelters used 18,741 tons of purchased aluminum-base scrap in June (70 percent), primary producers used 6,099 tons (23 percent), and foundries, fabricators and others used 1,993 tons (7 percent). Included in the total were 58 tons of imported scrap used by secondary smelters.

Copper—While some important labor difficulties have been settled, there is still labor unrest at various producing points. Consuming demand for copper has continued active. It is estimated that September sales to date are 50,000 tons and the supply for this month is said to be under contract. The market carries a strong tone with electrolytic priced at 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Priced higher last week at 14½c. per pound New York and at 14.30c. St. Louis. The uplift was attributed to a stronger lead price on the London Metal Exchange, a moderate improvement in domestic demand, and accelerated buying by the United States Government for the strategic stockpile. In the preceding period it was stated the Government's General Services Administration solicited offers of both lead and zinc for shipment to the stockpile by Nov. 15. All offers made to the agency were accepted, and then additional offers were sought. Consuming interest at the higher price was fair at the close of the week but there was no big increase in sales.

Magnesium—For the first time in many months, shipments of all classes of magnesium cast products moved upward in June. With total shipments topping by 17 percent May figures. Totals for June reached 1,017 tons against 869 tons shipped in May. Sand cast shipments were 619 tons, an increase from the 580 tons shipped in May. Although this represents a plus of only 6.7 percent, the fact that it reversed the downward trend experienced in 1954, for the firs time, is thought to be an indication that a production corner has been turned. Always subject to broad fluctuations, permanent mold and die castings again showed unusual gains. A tonnage increase of 55 percent in shipments of permanent mold castings saw June figures reach 222 tons against the 143 tons recorded in May. Die casting shipments moved upward to 176 tons from 145 tons, an increase of 21 percent. All tonnage figures are released by the Magnesium Association and are based on information received from the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Bureau of Mines states the total consumption of primary magnesium in 1953 amounted to 50,240 tons, an increase of 6,393 tons above 1952 consumption. More than half the magnesium consumed in 1593 was for civilian requirements. Marked increases in wrought products were noted after the start of the 14,000-ton extrusion press at Lafayette, Indiana, in August and the first high-speed, high-production rolling mill for magnesium which started operation in November, 1953.

Mercury—Prices continued upward last week. The scarcity of material remained acute and sales were confined to regular customers who actually need stocks. At the close, the market was a nominal affair at $305 to $310 per flask for spot material. It was stated that about the only relief from the current stringency depends upon the attitude of the government regarding the release of some stockpile stocks. Foreign suppliers appear to be entirely sold out against contracts abroad.

Tin—Prices of Straits tin did not vary much over the past week. The tone of the market was steadier under advances in lead and zinc and higher cables from Singapore due to the international situation along the Chinese coast. Buying interest in the domestic market was not extensive and centered around 93½c. to 94c. for spot, the market holding at the higher price in the late trading.

The Bolivian Tin Mission returned from the United States early in July after having concluded a contract for the sale of 12,000 fine tons of tin to the Federal Facilities Corporation. It is understood that 4,000 tons of tin already have been shipped under the contract, and it is possible that most of the total of 12,000 tons will be en route by the end of the year. The contract runs until April, 1955.

Zinc—Prices were advanced last week. Demand while spotty was of broader dimensions with reports current that the government buying program would be stepped up during the remainder of the year. At the close prime western was priced at 11½c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

According to the American Zinc Institute, stocks of all grades of slab zinc at the beginning of August were 198,027 tons. Production during August amounted to 71,793 tons. Shipments included:—domestic 61,298 tons, export and drawback 1,525 tons, government account 13,712 tons making a total for the month of 76,535 tons and leaving stocks on August 31 at 193,285 tons, compared with a revised total of 198,027 tons on July 31. Unfilled orders at the close of August were 41,059 tons, against a revised amount of 38,899 on July 31. Daily average production last month was 2,316 tons, compared with a revised amount of 2,282 in the preceeding period and 2,661 tons over 1953. Production of prime western in August showed 39,778 tons, against 37,600 revised in July. Stocks on August 31 were 100,516 tons, compared with 103,163 revised at the close of July.

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Fiber-Fabric Symposium Readied by Brooklyn Poly

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn (N.Y.) will sponsor a symposium consisting of six conferences on "Fundamental Fiber-Fabric Relationships" in conjunction with its centennial celebration, according to an announcement by Harry S. Rogers, president.

The symposium will be sponsored by the Polymer Research Institute, which is headed by Dr. Herman Mark, an authority in polymer chemistry. The program is being organized by Jack J. Press, a fiber specialist. With one conference scheduled each month from November through April, the symposium will attempt to develop a greater understanding in the use of textiles by bringing together scientists, engineers and executives to discuss synthetic fiber problems.

Each conference will be held at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute under the chairmanship of a leader in the field. The following conferences and chairmen have been announced, with the other participants and papers to be revealed later:—"Intrinsic Fiber Properties," November 13, chairman, Dr. W. W. Heckert, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; "Fiber Form Factors," December 11, chairman, Dr. Walter J. Hamburger, Fabric Research Laboratories; "Fiber Interactions," January 8, chairman, Dr. John H. Dillon, Textile Research Institute; "Blend Engineering," February 4, chairman, Carl A. Setterstrom, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company; "Fiber-Yarn-Fabric Relationships," March 5, chairman, Dr. Milton Harris, Harris Research Laboratories; "A Challenge to Industry," April 2, chairman, J. B. Goldberg, consultant.

Pennsalt Promotes Benbury

George W. Benbury has been promoted to the position of assistant general purchasing agent of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Benbury will direct the activities of the construction equipment and containers sections of the central purchasing office in Philadelphia, while Allen E. Miller, in a similar assignment, will continue in charge of the supplies, raw materials and fuels sections.

Amer. Potash & Chemical Issues Catalog With Product Descriptions

American Potash & Chemical Company has published a descriptive catalog of all products it manufactures and is mailing copies to its customers. The catalog includes information on the properties and applications of chemical groups such as borons, sodium, potassium, lithium and bromine. Also included is information on lithium chemicals from the lithium mines acquired recently by the company in Southern Rhodesia, Africa, and on newly-developed organo-borons. Copies are available from the company at 3030 West Sixtieth street, Los Angeles 54.

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CSMA's Aerosol Contest Entries Deadline Is Oct. 15

Entries in the 1954 aerosol package competition, to be held as part of the third annual aerosol festival in conjunction with the forty-first annual meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association in New York December 6 to 8, will close October 15, according to Fred Lodes of Precision Valve Corporation, Yonkers, N. Y., chairman of the festival committee. Entries must be filled out on forms obtainable from the CSMA office, 110 East 42nd street, New York 17, and returned to that office with a sample of the aerosol package being entered on or before October 15.

The aerosol package competition is open to all comers and is not restricted to members of CSMA, Mr. Lodes emphasized. There are no fees or other charges to those who enter their packages. The entry must be made by the brand owner and is restricted to one package in any single classification. In addition to the selection of a winning package in each of ten classes, a "best aerosol in the show" will also be selected.

Entries in the package competition will be classified as follows:—(1) Insecticides, repellents and moth proofers; (2) room deodorants; (3) paints, enamels, other protective coatings and paint removers; (4) other household products (polishes, rug shampoo, glass cleaner, etc.); (5) shave products; (6) hair preparations; (7) other personal products, (shampoos, body deodorants, sun tan oils, drugs, etc.) (8) snow, all types; (9) industrial products (lubricants, stencil inks, belt dressings, etc.), and (10) glass and plastic aerosols, all products.

Tariff Commission Reports On Escape-Clause Probe

The Tariff Commission has released a report showing the outcome or current status of applications for escape-clause investigations by the commission, as of August 23. These escape-clause investigations have to do with the possible modification or withdrawal of concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements with foreign countries. The concessions involved relate to tariff duties on, or other customs treatment of, imports of particular commodities into the United States.

Most of the trade agreements that the United States has concluded—and particularly the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a multilateral instrument to which 34 countries have adhered—contain what is commonly known as the standard escape clause. This clause provides, in essence, that either party to an agreement may withdraw or modify any concession made herein, if the article on which the concession was granted is imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

Dargavel Fund Contributions Reported to Exceed $70,000

Contributions to the John W. Gargavel Foundation have passed the $70,000 mark, it was reported last week by Albert C. Fritz, foundation president. Mr. Fritz disclosed that individual drug retailers have already contributed, in cash, the sum of $30,730.50. In addition other individual retailers in Minnesota alone have pledged $11,365, which will be paid within the next twelve months. Besides, retail druggists have obtained contributions from suppliers, which have been credited to manufacturers. The foundation has set a goal of $250,000 to be attained by the National Association of Retail Druggists convention next month.

Oil, Gas Lands Offered In Wyo. by Interior Dept.

The Department of the Interior has announced that a competitie bid sale will be held September 15 for leasing of 1,480 acres of oil and gas lands in Wyoming. The sale will be held at 1 p. m., EST, by the director of Bureau of Land Management.

The acreage is located within the known geologic structure of Boone Dome field, in Natrona county, which is thirty-six miles northwest of Kasper, Wyo. The land is being offered in nine separate parcels ranging from eighty acres to 240 acres each.

Freight Charge Measure Vetoed by Chief Executive

President Eisenhower has vetoed a bill, S. 906, that would have precluded the government from attacking any freight charge on items purchased after 180 days, except in the case of fraud or deceit, or clerical mistake. In time of national emergency, the deadline would be two years.

Under existing law, shippers are given two years within which to attack the reasonableness of a particular rate, and the President said he could find no reason why the government should be relegated to a position inferior to that of the general shipping public.

Moreland Opens New Offices

Moreland Chemical Company's industrial chemicals division has opened new executive offices, warehouses, bulk storage and chlorine plants at P. O. Drawer 2437, Spartanburg, S. C. Telephone number is 3-8481. Shipping address is Camp Croft. S. C.

Detergents Freed of Duty in Mexico

Mexico now exempts from duty concentrated synthetic detergents in containers of over twenty kilograms imported into the free zone of Baja California and partial free zone of the State of Sonora by persons who can prove that the product is to be used as raw material in an established industry within the free zones.

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NACA Gets Promise of Fair Treatment

—Continued from page 5

up a set of basic operating rules. These, he indicated, will deal with the following things:—

What Regulations Will Contain

"(1) Interpretations explaining what is regarded as a raw agricultural commodity"; what the relationship of the established tolerance is to foods produced from raw agricultural commodities; how to find out whether we regard a particular pesticide chemical as unsafe and a tolerance necessary; how tolerances will be fixed for related poisonous and deleterious pesticide chemicals; and what the bases are for fixing the tolerance at zero.

"(2) The procedure for filing petitions; what date they must contain before they may be considered; and what will be done when the petition is incomplete in important respects.

"(3) The procedure for the appointment and functioning of ad hoc advisory committees.

"(4) The procedure in the event a formal hearing is necessary.

"(5) The procedure for establishing temporary tolerances and for amending or repealing tolerances.

"(6) The fees to be charged for various services under the statute."

Industry representatives some time this month will be shown a draft of the rules before they are formalized into a definite proposal, Mr. Goodrich promised. The rules, according to the present schedule, are due to become final around November 1. He added that as regards the matter of fees, FDA intends to fix them "as low as possible to cover costs alone." In closing, he touched on the matter of temporary tolerances for pesticides covered by experimental permits, expressing the hope that these tolerances can be promptly worked out at the scientific level through consultation with the FDA staff.

In what he termed his "swan song," Paul Mayfield, outgoing president of NACA, called attention to the fact that the products of the $300,000,000-a-year pesticides business protect our national agriculture and have a direct effect on our health. Mr. Mayfield, who is general manager of Hercules Powder Company's naval stores department, Wilmington, Del., was succeeded as association head by W. W. Allen, manager of agricultural chemical sales for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Mr. Mayfield noted that millions are being spent for research in agriculture and millions more will be made available so long as there is a reasonable profit to be made in current day operations and from which funds for research can be plowed back. If the pesticides industry does not supply the research to carry the whole industry forward, Mr. Mayfield warned industry leaders, "you can be certain that someone else will do it for you —and send you the bill. It is as simple as that. I urge you, don't let it go by default."

Opportunities for Pesticides

Declaring that there is a "great future" in the pesticides field, Mr. Mayfield, by means of a tape recording, proceeded to give his statement some scientific backing. These are the opportunities for pesticides, as seen by Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator of the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service:—

"One," Dr. Shaw said, "farmers need effective controls for destructive pests that infest the soil. There's wide interest in chemicals that will control:—Various species of nematodes; insects such as the white-fringed beetle and southern corn root worm; diseases such as foot rot in wheat and Texas root rot in cotton."

The second thing needed, he continued, are new materials and technics for the control of range and grassland insects. This need becomes more urgent, he pointed out, as the country turns to improved grasslands. Today, he said, insects are one of the main obstacles. There are no economics or effective controls for them, he added.

"Three," Dr. Shaw stated, "farmers are asking for new herbicides that hit the weed target like a rifle. They want chemicals that are specific for certain weeds. They would also like combinations of herbicides that will free a crop of a number of important weeds during the growing season. Experimentally, this has been done in sugarbeets with a combination of two herbicides.

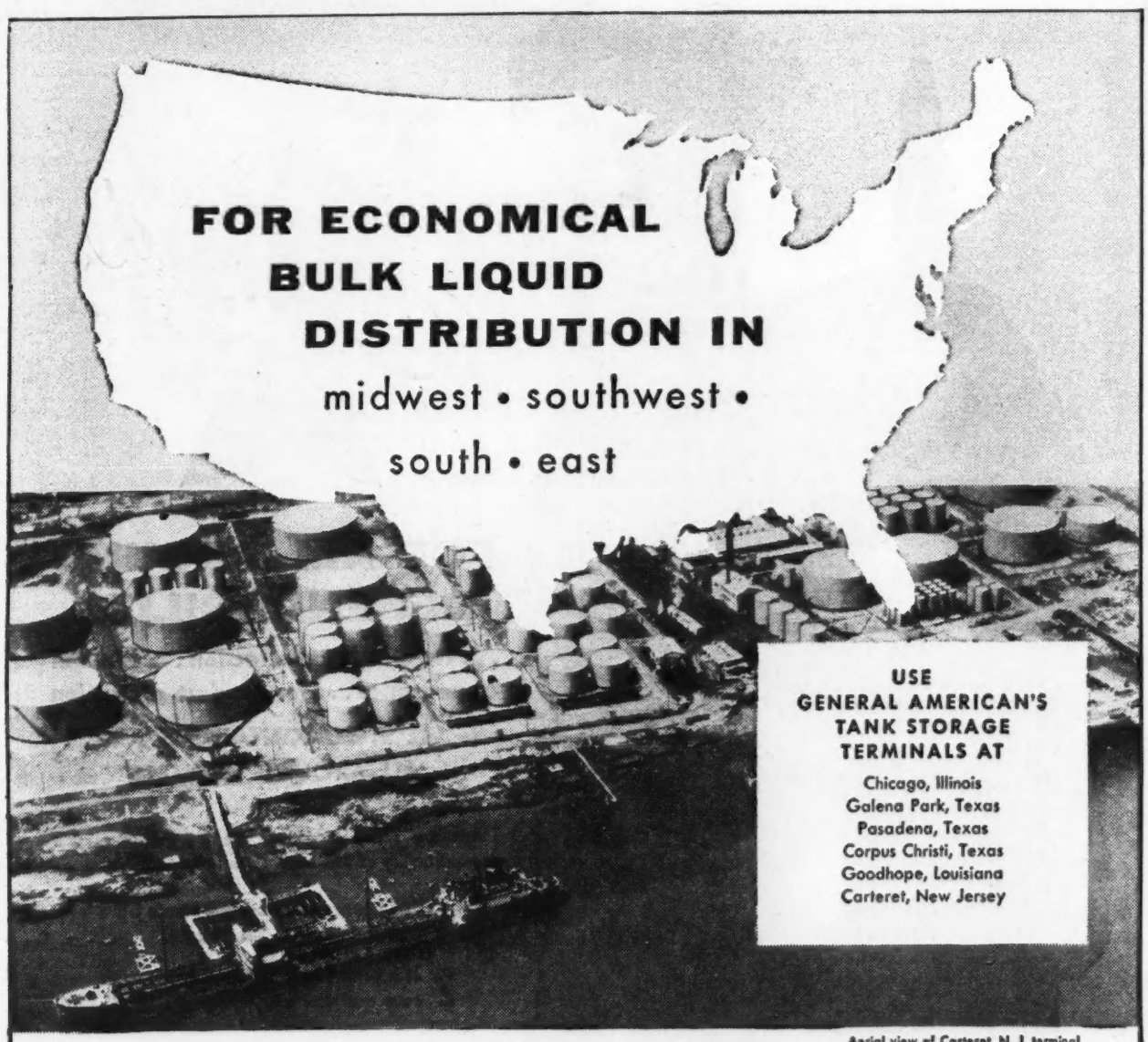
What Cotton Growers Want

"Four, cotton growers across the belt would like a chemical that holds back regrowth after defoliation or dessication. In the pink bollworm area this would enable growers to harvest late cotton. They can't do this now without risk to the control program.

"Five, farmers want more combinations of pest control materials. They save labor when they can apply a number of materials in one treatment. One possibility in cotton is a combination of seedling protectants with a pre-emergence herbicide and a systemic insecticide."

Stressing that passage of the Miller pesticides law "in itself solves nothing," Lea S. Hitchner, NACA executive secretary, noted that the measure's value "depends upon intelligent administration and the cooperation of those regulating it." Expressing the belief that the new law "has an excellent chance of becoming an effective instrument in protecting the public health and making possible the production of and safe use of pesticides," Mr. Hitchner, in this connection, cited a letter from George P. Larrick, the new Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

"The Miller amendment, public law 518, will promote the health of the American people," Mr. Larrick wrote. "It deals fairly but adequately with the farmers' interests and those of the manufacturers of agricultural chemicals. It is our hope that in the administration of this statute the



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closest industry-government cooperation may continue."

Insecticides do not cause any diseases or increased susceptibility to disease in either man or animals, Dr. David E. Price, assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, declared.

Dr. Price pointed out that insecticides, particularly DDT, have been alleged to be responsible for an increase in poliomyelitis in gastrointestinal complaints, cancer, and for a wide range of psychoneurotic disturbances.

"The vast majority of physicians and other scientists who have studied the problems, do not accept these claims," Dr. Price stated. He said that although cases of acute poisoning have been reported for some of the newer pesticidal chemicals, their record is generally good.

Practically all of the present day non-drug uses and proposed uses for antibiotics are in the field of agriculture, William R. Jester, assistant director of the division of antibiotics, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, told NACA, adding that "this is not too surprising when you consider that antibiotics in themselves are products of the soil."

Antibiotics in Animal Feeds

Mr. Jester said that it has been shown that animal feed that contains high levels of certain antibiotics are effective in the prevention and treatment of a long list of infections of small animals, poultry, calves and swine. He reported that following the use of antibiotics in animal feed, other unusual uses have been made of these "versatile drugs." Among these uses, he mentioned preservatives for bull semen used in artificial insemination and in fish hatcheries and aquariums in inhibit the growth of micro-organisms that cause certain fish diseases. He emphasized that by far the most important recent use of the antibiotics is for the control of certain plant diseases.

He said that research in the use of antibiotics as agricultural pesticides reached its peak in 1953. He reported that two manufacturers independently submitted to the FDA for review the results of a series af experiments on the use of streptomycin and a streptomycin-"Terramycin" combination for control of fire blight of apple and pear trees and for blight of walnut trees in the Pacific coast area. In connection with the submission of this data and application to the Department of Agriculture for registration of these products, he stated that the antibiotic regulations of the food and drug law were amended this year.

As amended he quoted the law as sayin, in substance, that the antibiotics "intended soley for application to plants for the control of plant diseases" is not subject to the requirements of the drug section of the law if the antibiotic product contains one or more suitable denaturants that make it unfit for drug use.

Plant Disease Control

How antibiotics are being adapted for the control of diseases of plants was described by John C. Dunegan, a Department of Agriculture scientist. He explained how streptomycin, "Terramycin" and other antibiotics are being used in extensive experimental studies and in field tests for the control of diseases of fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Dunegan said that pear blight is a constant threat to the pear industry and that the bacterial organism that causes this disease is widely distributed and limits the production of high quality pears in the east. "Streptomycin and mixtures of streptomycin and "Terramycin" have drastically reduced blight infections on apples and pears," he said. He reported that in an extensive experiment in California five applications gave satisfactory control when the materials were used at a rae of thirty to thirty-three parts of antibiotics to a million parts of water, and, that at double this rate of application, almost complete elimination of the disease was obtained.

In his elevation to the presidency, Mr. Allen yielded the post of NACA vice-president to Fred W. Hatch, vice-president, agricultural chemicals division, Shell Chemical Corporation, Denver, Col. Lea S. Hitcher was re-elected executive secretary and treasurer of the association.

Three members of the board of directors were elected for five year terms. They were:—Chester M. Brown, executive vice-president, General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; Charles H. Sommer, jr., vice-president, organic chemical division, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and J. V. Vernon, president, Niagara Chemical Corporation, Middleport, N. Y.

Those retiring from the NACA board were:—J. M. Taylor, president, Taylor Chemical Company, Aberdeen, N. C.; Byron P. Webster, vice-president, Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., and James McConnon, vice-president, McConnon & Co,, Winona, Minn.

Pine Gum Research Aided By New Analytical Method

Members of the naval stores station at Olustee, Fla., a part of the Southern Utilization Research Branch, New Orleans, La., have adapted an analytical technic called partition chromatography for use in studying the acids present in pine gum and its products.

These scientists of the Department of Agriculture are conducting research on converting pine gum into industrially useful new derivatives with the hope of strengthening the position of the gum naval stores industry, which is getting more and more competition from newer chemical industries.

The Olustee researchers have successfully used their modified chromatographic procedure to study complex mixtures found in pine gum and those formed during the production of picnic acid, a derivative of gum turpentine, which they developed in cooperation with the Office of Naval Research. In tests, picnic acid esters turned out to be unusually good lubricants for turbo-jet engines for aircraft. However, they haven't become a commercial reality because practical processes of producing them are needed.

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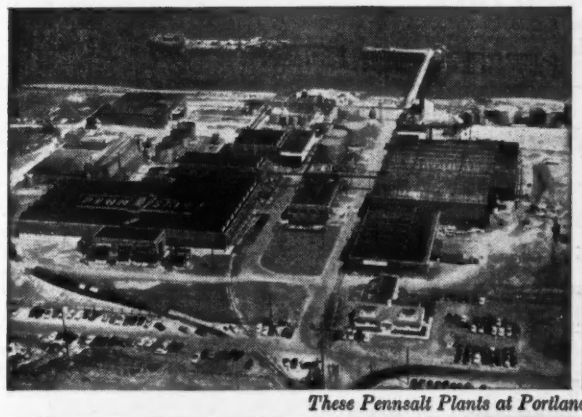
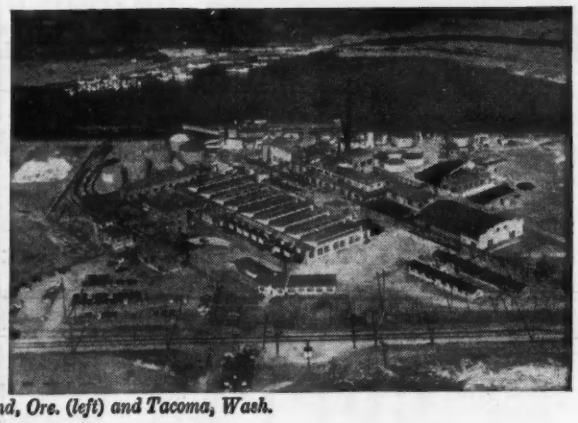
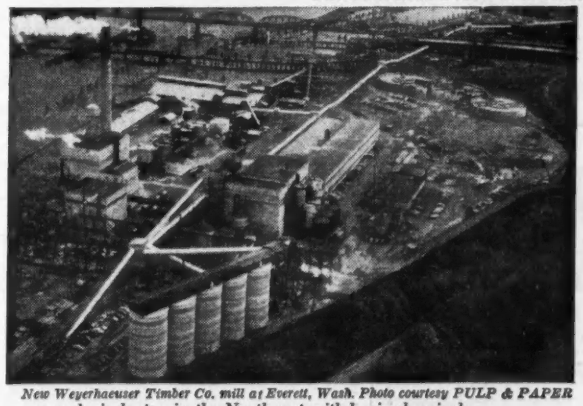
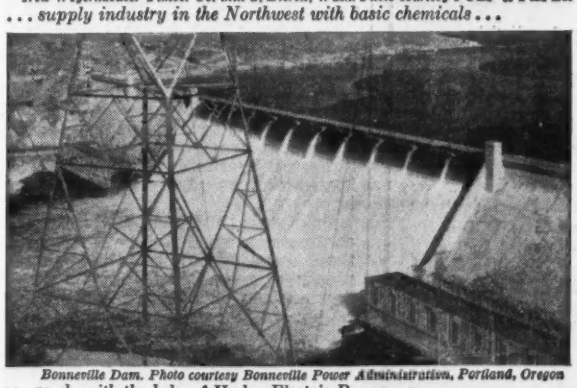




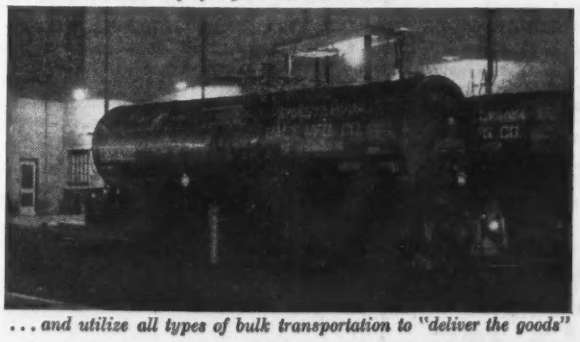
These Pennsalt Plants at Portland, Ore. (left) and Tacoma, Wash.



New Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. mill at Everett, Wash. Photo courtesy PULP & PAPER
... supply industry in the Northwest with basic chemicals ...



Bonneville Dam. Photo courtesy Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon
... made with the help of Hydro-Electric Power ...



... and utilize all types of bulk transportation to "deliver the goods"

Helping to Build the Northwest

How Pennsalt, a basic chemical manufacturer has become an integral part of a great growing area

With two busy plants in the Northwest, at Tacoma and Portland, Pennsalt has long been an active, dedicated contributor to this region's development. Because of their location, these plants save nearby industry time, trouble, and expense in the buying of chemicals.

Many current Pennsalt products have been improved specifically to meet the needs of this area. For example, Pennsalt Sodium Chlorate is now helping to produce better, whiter pulp.

Handling methods, too, have been tailor-made to the Northwest: Pennsalt ships its products in drums, tank cars, tank trucks, barges—by whatever means best serves the customer.

The Company has also developed numerous basic chemicals and chemical specialties required by Northwest industries. For example, Pennsalt insecticides are widely used by apple growers.

Pennsalt's success is in no small way dependent on the region's vast resources. The Company extensively uses hydro-electric power, and the nearby ocean, through solar salt beds, provides an essential raw material.

And yet, with all its accomplishments, the Northwest is young. In coming years it will grow and prosper in a thousand ways. Pennsalt intends to contribute to that future in every way possible.

Pennsalt Chemicals

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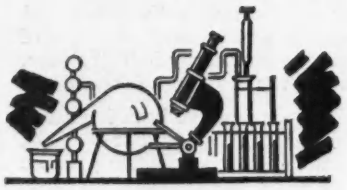

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50% Dust Concentrate
50% Wettable Powder
25% Emulsifiable (2 lb./gal.)

BHC (Benzene Hexachloride)
12% Dust Concentrate
12% Wettable Powder
11% Emulsifiable (1 lb./gal.)

TOXAPHENE
40% Dust Concentrate
40% Wettable Powder
60% Emulsifiable (6 lb./gal.)
74% Emulsifiable (8 lb./gal.)

HEPTACHLOR
25% Dust Concentrate
25% Wettable Powder
24% Emulsifiable (2 lb./gal.)

CHLORDANE
20% Oil Concentrate, Refined
40% Dust Concentrate
40% Wettable Powder
47% Emulsifiable Concentrate
74% Emulsifiable Concentrate

TECHNICAL
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Technical
Butyl Ester of 2,4-D Technical
Butyl Ester of 245-T Technical
Isopropyl Ester of 2,4-D Technical
Isopropyl Ester of 245-T Technical
Iso-octyl Ester of 2,4-D Technical
Iso-octyl Ester of 245-T Technical

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20% Emulsifiable Concentrate (1.6 lb./gal.)
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MALATHION
46% Emulsifiable Concentrate
55% Emulsifiable Concentrate

WEED & BRUSH KILLERS
Butyl Ester 2,4-D Emulsifiable (2.65 lb./gal.)
Butyl Ester 2,4-D Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Butyl Ester 2,4-D Emulsifiable (6 lb./gal.)
Butyl Ester 2,4-D Non-Emulsifiable Oil Base (6 lb./gal.)
Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (4 lb./gal.)
Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (6 lb./gal.)
Isopropyl Ester, 2,4-D Emulsifiable (3.34 lb./gal.)
Low Volatile 2,4-D Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Low Volatile 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Butyl Ester 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
2 & 2 2,4-D & 245-T Butyl Ester Emulsifiable
2 & 2 2,4-D & 245-T Low Volatile Emulsifiable
Chloro-I.P.C. Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
MCP Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Penta Weed-Killers (Please Inquire)

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price slant was downward last week, the index recording 110.36, compared with 110.40 in the preceding period. The declines were confined to packinghouse byproducts and included dried blood and tankage. Curtailment of buying operations for stockfeed use were responsible for the price reductions. Demand for domestic steamed bone meal was also slower but no price changes were announced. Hoof meal continued to sell at its former price level. Absence of offerings prevented trading in castor pomace. Menhaden meal production was seriously interrupted by the violent storm during the previous week and trade reports stated that in some instances producers were behind on contract deliveries.

Shipments of normal superphosphate have not exceeded seasonal limits. Exports have placed the market in a better state of balance. Deliveries of potassium muriate slanted toward improvement but many buyers are waiting a reduction in transportation rates supposed to become effective later this month. Coke-oven output of ammonium sulfate remained down and so did demand. Producers contended that the prolonged low production may reflect a shortage during the early spring months.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonia, Anhydrous—No scarcity of stocks at present, although it was stated that a lot of material is being used for ammonium sulfate which can be easily stored. Market remained steady at former prices.

Ammonium Sulfate—Coke-oven production continued down with demand relatively slow and stocks showing moderate accumulation. It was pointed out in supply quarters that the prolonged low production may have an important reflection in available stocks in the spring months of 1955.

Bone Meal — Stockfeed demand was slower last week, but sellers were no less firm in their views. Domestic steamed was priced at $60 per ton, carlots, f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace—Continued absence of offerings has kept this market inactive during the past few weeks. Last sales were at $27 per ton, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Slowing down of demand from the stockfeed trade has weakened this market. There were sellers at $8 per unit of ammonia here and at $8.25 in Chicago at the close of the week.

Fish Meal — Production of menhaden has been seriously interrupted by the violent storm in the preceding week. Demand at present is not over active and prices were unchanged.

Hoof Meal—Sales, while not extensive, are going through at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis for carlots.

Phosphate Rock — Contract shipments for domestic use have shown no important increase so far this month. Export shipments from Gulf ports have been hindered by the lack of ocean freights. Meanwhile, supply conditions have been improving.

Potassium Muriate—Deliveries against contracts seemed to be increasing, although producers admitted there was plenty of room for improvement. There appeared to be a disposition on the part of buyers to await a reduction in transportation rates which is expected to take place on September 20. The reduction amounts to $1.50 per ton to Atlantic ports and will place producers in a better position to compete with foreign material.

Sodium Nitrate—Activity has not exceeded routine limits since the turn of the month. Sales have been confined to actual needs with spot shipment generally specified. Prices have continued steady with stocks ample to level off requirements.

Superphosphate — While export sales have kept the market in a better state of balance, current supplies of normal have been more than sufficient to meet the current extent of consumer demand. Producers look for improvement in shipments when mixers step up operations to meet the late fall trade. It is expected that many small mixing plants will start operating late next month. Prices of super are holding at former levels.

Tankage—Upward trend of prices came to an abrupt end last week when buyers for stockfeed use curtailed their operations. Sales locally were made at $7.50 per unit of ammonia and at $8.25 in Chicago, this represents a decline of 25c. per unit. Last year for corresponding dates, New York named $5.50 and Chicago $6.25 per unit of ammonia.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 11, 1953
110.36	110.40	110.20	111.79

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Inorganic materials continued to show improvement with all phosphates receiving heavy attention. The San Diego and Imperial Valley areas accounted for the majority of trading in ammonium phosphate. Canadian and domestic material was available in the Imperial Valley at the same quotation. Moderate but sound interest, coupled with light supplies, have kept castor pomace quotations firm. Blood meal prices were difficult to peg; the market reached its peak around $7 but weakened somewhat with lack of interest. Tankage remained firm with increased buying expected late September. Domestic fish meals moved fairly well with trading at $2.15 and $2.20 per unit of protein.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.84 per ton, domestic and Canadian, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11 48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulfate—$55.93 per ton in bags, Canadian and domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 per ton less in bulk.

Blood meal—$6.50-$7 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$82 per ton, steamed, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75-$6 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

United Nations will open bids on September 20 for 857,000 pounds of 75 percent DDT wettable powder. It is understood this material is for malarial mosquito control. No new developments were heard regarding the Turkish order. The domestic situation continued quiet with the market a tame affair. Cotton dusts appeared demoralized with no important demand at present. BHC seemed to be entirely neglected. The relatively light infestation in the cotton areas has restricted domestic business this season and marks the third successive year that suppliers have encountered low level sales. Prices of DDT have continued firm to date.

Correction—By error we reported the Turkish order for DDT in our previous report in metric tons. This should have been in pounds. The amount should have read 551,150 pounds of technical and 1,322,760 pounds 75 percent wettable powder.

Nicaraguan consumption of pesticides in 1954-55 is expected to be 50 percent greater than in 1953-54, largely as a result of the increased cotton acreage, according to the Foreign Commerce Weekly of the Department of Commerce. It is estimated that 90 to 95 percent of the pesticides consumed are used to protect the cotton and coffee crops, and the remainder for public health purposes.

The quality of U.S. pesticides is considered equal to if not better than that of European products. However, lower prices and better credit terms offered by European exporters have caused Nicaraguan importers to turn to European sources. Local importers also believe that more interest could be shown by U.S. suppliers in the field of advertising. Literature is useless unless printed in Spanish.

2, 4-D Acid — June production was placed at 3,058,983 pounds, compared with 3,087,898 in May and 2,587,769 pounds in June 1953. The output of acid esters and salts in June was 2,412,404 pounds, against 2,243,165 in the preceding month and 2,283,136 pounds in June last year. Acid equivalent of 2, 4-D acid esters and salts showed a production of 1,828,497 pounds in June, compared with 1,749,048 in May and 1,768,917 pounds in June 1953.

2, 4, 5-T Acid—June production was given at 209,435 pounds, compared with 464,057 in June last year.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

British Fertilizer Group To Meet September 28

The Fertilizer Society, a British organization, will hold its next general meeting September 28 at 2 p.m. in the lecture hall of the Geological Society, Burlington House, London, England. Following are the papers to be presented:—"Usage of Fertilizers in South Africa," by Dr. D. B. D. Meredith of African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Ltd. (to be read by J. F. Twinch); "Usage of Fertilizers in North Africa," by L. J. Carpentier of the International Superphosphate Manufacturers Association.

Dr. Starr Opens N. J. Office

Dr. Donald F. Starr has opened an office as a consulting chemist at 256 North Mountain avenue, Upper Montclair, N.J. Telephone number is MOntclair 3-2598. Dr. Starr will specialize in work on insecticides, aerosols and rodenticides.

Copper Sulfate Sought

The Agricultural Bank of Greece has announced that sealed bids for the purchase of 6,200 metric tons of copper sulfate will be received until 12 noon, September 29 (Athens time) at the Permanent Procurement Committee, Agricultural Bank Headquarters, 23 Venizelos street, Athens, Greece. The foreign Operations Administration purchase authorization number is 40-236-00-4020. Sources are the United States and possessions, Canada, Latin America and European Participating (OEEC) Countries.

Pesticide Funds Granted

A procurement authorization was issued last week to China (Formosa) by the Foreign Operations Administration for the purchase of $150,000 of agricultural pesticides. The authorization covers purchases in the United States and possessions, Japan and European participating countries and runs through the end of this month. The authorization number is 84-236-00-993-5003.

Nicaragua's Pesticides Use

—Continued from page 3

guan importers to turn to European sources. Local importers also believe that more interest could be shown by US suppliers in the field of advertising. Literature is useless unless printed in Spanish.

"Nicaragua has no chemical industry, and consequently no pesticide production. However, a mixing plant using locally produced diluents with imported toxic ingredients began operation about two years ago. The plant will formulate about 3,000,000 pounds this year, supplying about 10 percent of requirements for field-strength pesticides.

"US technical knowledge and knowhow are being used to good advantage by the local mixing plant. An up-to-date mixing plant has been ordered from the United States and an American technician will help set it up and give instructions on its operation. Addition of the new plant to existing facilities will increase total capacity to 18,000,000 pounds a year."

Arcadian*

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ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
A-N-L* FERTILIZER COMPOUND
NITRATE OF SODA
NITROGEN SOLUTIONS
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
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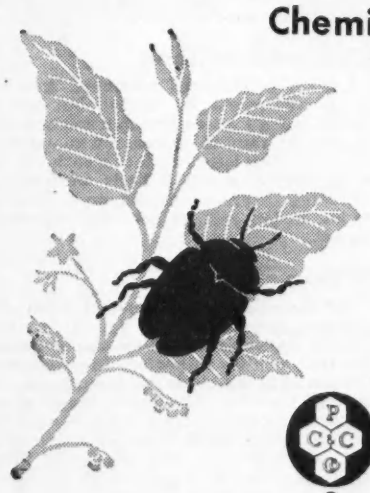

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This versatile and highly reactive copper salt is being produced by Tennessee Corporation with high purity and exceptionally good stability characteristics.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices for petroleum derivatives made no significant fluctuations over the past week. The supply situation varied, ranging from very plentiful for most solvents and diluents to somewhat tight for refined waxes. Partial aromatic solvents were moving quite well, although some uses for them were temporarily restricted during the time the automobile industry changed over to new models. Overall demand throughout the third quarter appeared to be headed for a good showing. Toluol supplies became a trifle tighter, but users were still able to get about as much material as they needed. The supply situation in the coming weeks depended a great deal on the extent of government requirements, which as yet have remained relatively small.

Demand for mineral spirits in the paint industry showed little change during the past week, and was met with adequate supplies. Naphthenic acid moved in good volume, with sales met from production without difficulty. Producers expected a continued good demand, but without any really sharp advance in consumption. Lacquer diluent and varnish makers and painters naphtha were offered at unchanged prices and were without feature generally.

Sales of liquefied petroleum gases were stimulated by the approach of the fall heating season. Prices in the east coast area were as yet not advanced, as group three quotations had been the week previously. The market for microcrystalline and paraffin waxes displayed a good deal of firmness as demand edged back to normal levels. Supplies were reported in fairly close balance with no large amounts of excess material on the market.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners Naphtha—The market maintained a steady pace, which remained on a par with that of the past weeks. Industry observers expected no immediate drop from the good rate of demand noted throughout the summer. Prices were without movement during the past week, with material quoted at 12⅞c. per gallon on a group 3 basis.

Mineral Spirits—Producers were well covered in filling their orders over the past weeks. Material was described in plentiful supply, with the outlook for continued ease in filling consumers' requirements. Prices for regular and for specially refined grades were steady, with the industry looking for a continuation of present pricing schedules.

Naphthenic Acid—Sales were reported running up to standard levels, with users continuing their demand very much along the lines of past months. The makers stated that since the material is chiefly a specialty item, no large expansion in consumption was expected to develop in the immediate future. Supplies were held to be ample for demand, with prices ranging from 11¼c. per pound for material of 220-230 acidity, dark, in tankcar quantities. Some expansion in consumption was looked for in the direction of those using the material to produce copper naphthenate for treating wood, but this source was not expected to increase its demand greatly in the immediate future.

Partial Aromatics—The market for partial aromatic solvents suffered less than had been expected from the slowdown in automobile production, industry sources stated. Supplies, however, were reported quite adequate for market needs. Most producers stated that they expected a pickup in sales demand in the final quarter, with production of new model cars and in other consuming industries providing a stimulus to sales. The sales record for the third quarter was expected to be quite satisfactory, in comparison with that of the same period last year, and the outlook for the final quarter appeared good.

Toluol—Consumers found the market able to offer adequate supplies for their needs, with no noticeable pinch in obtaining material. This comfortable supply status made for a steady price picture throughout the industry. The continued lowered needs of the government added their part to the easy supply position of the material, and any increase in takings for aviation gasoline and for nitration would add a corresponding strain on the supply picture, it was stated.

VM&P Naphtha — Sellers made no changes in quotations over the past week, and reported a steady market. Some firming in demand was expected during the coming thirty to sixty days, as consuming industries swung into their fall production schedules. There were no current influences to effect price changes, it was stated in the industry.

Xylol—Material moved quite well over the past week, as it has during most of the current quarter. Manufacturers' output was sufficient to cope with present demand, but left very little material in excess of necessary shipments. This current balance was expected to continue for some time, with demand active and production from coaltar sources remaining low. Prices were steady.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 11, 1953
104.40	104.40	104.42	105.37

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — Demand continued to show gains over levels for August, but the advance in most areas was still fairly slight. A greater rate of increase was expected to shape up later in the month. Prices quoted on a group 3 basis were steady after the increase effected on September 1, but in the east, prices held unchanged as yet.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Demand from consuming industries was found to have picked up somewhat since the beginning of the month, following the somewhat slower showing made in August as a result of vacation shutdowns. Material was reported in pretty close balance, and consumers were maintaining an active interest, which moved supplies nearly into a tight position. With production remaining limited, the outlook for the balance of the year was for an active market and no excess material in evidence.

Paraffin—Prices remained steady, with the manufacturers seeing no reason at the time for revising their quotations. Domestic and export sales held up well and output was being moved without great pressure. There was generally sufficient material to cover consumers' needs, but very little, if any, excess material.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Imports of crude oil and petroleum products for the week ended August 27 totaled 988,900 barrels per day, according to the American Petroleum Institute. This compares with a daily average total of 931,800 barrels for the week ended August 20, and with 959,200 barrels during the four-week period ended August 27.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 28 totaled 276,485,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 277,788,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,303,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 706,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 597,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Steady and active interest was maintained for petroleum derivatives over the week with exception of propane which continued to lag as was expected due to seasonal influences. Prices were unchanged from previous listings. Lacquer diluents and light paint thinners quoted 20.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 19.4c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand for butane locally continued steady with postings firm and unchanged at 6.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane witnessed little activity with supplies loose and sales centering around the 5c. per gallon level, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Amsco Opens New Office, Names Midwest Sales Head

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, has opened an office in Memphis, Tenn., with Robert L. Moore, jr., in charge and has named Karl F. Giloth assistant midwest sales manager.

The Memphis office will be headquarters for the company's mid-south division, which serves Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri and portions of Florida in addition to Tennessee. Mr. Moore, who had been serving as manager of Amsco's mid-south division, has been moved from Jackson, Miss., to the new office. The Memphis office is located in the Columbian Mutual Tower Building.

In his new post, Mr. Giloth will handle sales for Amsco's petroleum solvents, technical naphthas and waxes for the area extending from western Pennsylvania to the Rocky Mountains. He will make his headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Giloth joined Amsco in 1936 as an assistant in the traffic department, later becoming traffic manager. He was shifted to sales in 1946.

Petroleum Capacity Study Group Organized by NPC

National Petroleum Council has appointed a committee to study and report on the petroleum productive capacity of the United States as of July 1 of this year. NPC said its action was the result of a request by the Department of the Interior's oil and gas division for data on the availability of crude oils, natural gas liquids, all oils, production and on the reserve producing capacity. NPC's committee on petroleum productive capacity (1954) is headed by L. F. McCollum, president of Continental Oil Company, Houston, Tex.

Ethyl Corporation Fills Two Technical Positions

Ethyl Corporation, New York, has appointed Richard K. Scales general manager of its Detroit, Mich., research laboratories and Dr. George F. Kirby, jr., general manager of research and engineering at the Baton Rouge, La., manufacturing plant. Under the new organizational plan all research programs in the automotive products field will be conducted at Ethyl's Detroit laboratories, while research and engineering on chemical products and on manufacturing processes will be concentrated at the manufacturing plant in Baton Rouge.

Gulf Oil Corporation Is Using 'Electronic Brain' in Research

An "electronic brain" of an advanced type —technically known as a general purpose, stored-program digital computer—has been added to the facilities of Gulf Oil Corporation's laboratories at Harmarville, Pa. Valued at about $110,000, it is expected to greatly speed up many phases of the company's research.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Moyer D. Thomas, former research chemist with American Smelting & Refining Company, has joined Stanford Research Institute.

Joseph A. Kelley, vice-president of Cities Service Oil Company, has accepted the chairmanship of the petroleum committee of the Traveler's Aid Society of New York.

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

No price revisions were reported during the past week. There have been some indications that price structures were getting firmer, a few trade observers indicated. However, nothing concrete has been seen yet. General demand levels were improved.

The strongest advances in buying interest were noted in the solvents markets. Where there was improved interest among the polyols or amines, part of the pickup was due to contract prices due to rise next month. There was also seasonal improvement in demand for polyols. PE enjoyed excellent demand, according to some sources. Ethylene glycol was currently in a strong market position.

The sales volume for acetone has been maintained well. Alcohol sales were good. Further increases were anticipated as fall activity expands. Producers were able to move what butyl alcohol they produced. The acetate was moving in fair volume, as was ethyl acetate. MEK sold in good volume for lacquer uses in industrial finishes and to the furniture industry.

Carbon tertachloride demand was steady at a relatively good pace. It was expected that the market would hold its position for the rest of the year. Carbon disulfide was on the slow side. Recovery of rayon demand has only been small. Formaldehyde was unchanged. Gluconic acid was enjoying a good call in an expanding market. Activity for oxalic acid was very high. Most of current business was going to auto radiator cleaners in preparation for winter driving.

The glycerine market was stable. Refined prices were steady at current levels. Production was picking up, as was demand. Crude glycerine remained tight and firm in price. Buying interest for lactose has improved only slightly. Nitroparaffins remained in very short supply due to inadequate production capacity. Sebacic acid has seen a seasonal upturn from plasticizers, but not enough to pull the entire market up. Methylamine was unchanged and steady. Acrylonitrile was picking up.

Acetone—Sales volume continued at a well sustained level. Producers anicipated that activity would continue to get better with improvement in general fall business. Solvent demand was maintained fairly well during the summer months and has been showing signs of picking up in recent weeks. Overall forecasts for the rest of the year have been good and increased interest in some directions seems to have jusified that optimism so far in September. The picture for acetone has not changed greatly, but was in line with other solvents. Prices were steady at previous quotations. Ample supplies were readily available to take care of consumption needs.

Acrylonitrile—Producers were encouraged by the comeback of acrylic fibers in recent weeks. Increases in demand were said to be particularly well received because textiles in general were not currently in a period of heavy activity. The volume of acrylonitrile production going to synthetic rubber production was good. Use of these specialty rubber products was said to be expanding, which enlarges the traditionally largest consuming channel for the nitrile. Supplies were felt to be adequate to handle all anticipated requirements. Prices were firm at previously established levels.

Alcohol—Current price schedules remained firm and steady. The weakness in the price structure displayed earlier in the year was definitely gone. Although the market has not gained enough strength for an increase so far, a number of trade sources viewed schedules very closely.

Demand from solvent uses and chemical outlets has been good. The volume of sales was expected to increase as fall business expanded. Ample supplies were on hand to take care of all consumer requests.

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
132.06	132.06	132.05

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Butyl Alcohol—Producers indicated that the market for normal fermentation material was unchanged. Demand was steady. Producers moved enough volume to keep production going right out. There was still competition with other solvents, which was felt in the total volume of movement. Prices were steady and firm at previous listings. Output was sufficient to meet consumer's requirements.

Production of primary n-butyl alcohol in June totaled 16,728,441 pounds, whereas May output totaled 18,435,276 pounds, according to information received from the Tariff Commission.

Carbon Disulfide—There has not been much change in this market. Demand was still pretty slow. There has been a mild recovery of activity in the rayon industry, but the volume is less than it was several years ago. It was said that the market was in an orderly condition. Price schedules were steady where they have been posted for some time. The volume of movement was relatively steady. Inventories were adequate to handle anticipated needs and were not felt to be too large. Facilities were capable of taking care of a substantially larger call.

Production of carbon disulfide in June amounted to 35,854,539 pounds, compared with 38,323,715 pounds produced in May, and output of 43,791,890 pounds in June, 1953, according to statistics from the Tariff Commission.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Producers indicated that business was fairly good. Although there was a slight easing off in the third quarter, activity was rated about normal. Sales levels for the year, thus far, were also felt to be normal. As one source put it, "demand was good without being excellent."

Some expansion planned in the freon field was expected to result in a stronger market picture for carbon tetrachloride eventually. Meanwhile, sales were expected to remain fairly steady at a reasonable pace. Price schedules were firm at former levels. Ample production was readily available to meet all current consumption requirements.

June production of carbon tetrachloride totaled 19,825,382 pounds, as against 23,872,395 pounds turned out in May, and 23,350,659 pounds produced in June, 1953, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Dimethylamine—Demand remained relatively stable in his market. Production was moving out fairly well. But, there was ample capacity to supply all needs. No price revisions were anticipated.

Dipentaerythritol — No significant changes were seen in this market. Producers said that demand ran along all right. What was made was being sold. Prices were steady at previously established levels. No revisions were anticipated.

Ethyl Acetate—Production was moving fairly well, according to producers. There has not been too much change in demand levels in recent weeks. Buying interest has seen some improvement with the passing of summer vacations. But, a surge in buying has not developed. More activity was anticipated as general call for solvents builds up with fall business. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies were readily available.

Ethyl Ether—Technical and USP production during June amounted to 3,287,449 pounds of ether, while May output had been 3,231,635 pounds, and output in June, 1953, was 3,805,418 pounds, figures from the Tariff Commission relate.

Ethylene Glycol—A good movement of this glycol to the antifreeze market and increased call for industrial uses have held the market to a strong pace. Industrial consuming outlets were felt to be taking some material to improve their inventory position before contract prices rise on October 1. The same situation was true among other glycols derived from ethylene oxide or propylene glycols, since they all are scheduled to advance contract prices at the same time.

Formaldehyde—The market was virtually unchanged. Prices were the same as they have been for some time. Supplies were ample for current needs. Demand

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

from synthetic resins and adhesives has been off. The resins were seasonally slow and have not improved greatly yet. A strike in the plywood industry held back buying in bonding and adhesives. Resins were expected to continue picking up this month and next, as general resin business goes into the fall season.

Gluconic Acid—A good demand was reported in a market which is enjoying expanding use. Movement to alkaline cleaners, where it is used as a sequestrant, has been good. There was also some call from textiles for the prevention of bronzing in dyeing and finishing operations. Prices have remained very firm at previously established levels. No revisions of schedules were anticipated now. Adequate supplies were available to cope with current consumption.

Glycerine — Producers indicated that there has been no significant change in the market for refined material. A steady demand moved production out at a relatively good pace. It was said that crude material was going to refiners as fast as it was available. Production of synthetic glycerine has been very good at a steady pace. Synthetic material has done much towards the price stability of the glycerine market. Stocks of refined were ample, but they have been reduced in recent months and trade sources considered them about right for the market. Price schedules were not likely to go up, it was felt, and no cuts were looked for. The price of crude material was generally considered high, compared with refined glycerine schedules. Hence, refined schedules were not likely to be reduced while costs are so close. Further, there is not enough crude glycerine around to bring a reduction of the raw material, it was said.

There has been a little more crude material coming into our ports lately. But, there has not been enough to take off the pressure and reduce prices, it was said. Quotations of soaplye were still at 21c. per pound and saponification was at 23c. per pound. No changes were immediately anticipated.

Lactose—Producers indicated that there has been a slight amount of improvement in demand. However, the market has not progressed much beyond the slow summer period yet. Not too much change was anticipated for the next couple of weeks, until consumers appraise their inventories and decide upon fall needs.

Meanwhile, production was dropping rapidly with the winter coming on, it was said. Output ran ahead of demand during the summer, as was normal. Stocks were adequate for anticipated requirements, but not considered too high. Prices were very firm now at current levels. Imports of milk sugar have not been too great, since suppliers of imported material work fairly close to market conditions. More activity was looked for next month as general drug and pharmaceutical sales start into the fall and winter seasonal pickup.

Methanol—Producers continued to move a satisfactory volume of material. General solvent demand has shown some improvement and was expected to be quite good this fall. The price structure was considered fairly firm at its present level. There was ample production to handle current requirements.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Demand during the late part of August and early weeks of this month picked up to a good degree. Producers indicated that movement of material to the furniture industry was very good. Sales to large lacquer users were very steady, giving no indication of any reductions. Overall gains in expanding activity were expected to balance out any decreases in buying interest that might be incurred as some consuming outlets go through a model changeover period in coming weeks. Trade sources indicated that the outlook for solvents in general was quite good.

Adequate supplies were readily available to handle current consumption requirements. Prices remained firm and unchanged from previous quotations.

Monomethylamine—No significant changes have taken place in this market. Prices were firm at former levels. Demand was relatively steady. Supplies were adequate for consumption requirements.

Nitroparaffins—The market for these materials continued to be tight. Demand for solvent uses and chemical intermediate outlets has well exceeded production capacity of nitromethane, nitroethane, or nitropropane. The situation was not expected to change much until new plant facilities come into operation next year. The current market price was steady and not expected to change in the immediate future.

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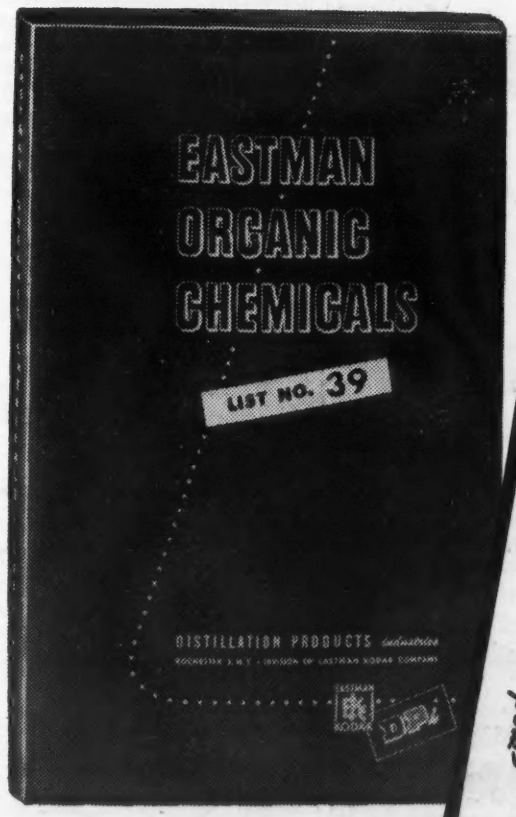

List No. 39

This and every year, myriads of companies spawn numberless catalogs, each a jewel in the crown of some sales manager, each a brick in the edifices of the printing industry and the filing cabinet industry. Here *we* come with yet another and with the presumption to proclaim its advent an event. In support we cite the reception accorded the 38 predecessors of the vivid turquoise *Eastman Organic Chemicals List No. 39*, which has just been mailed out to those who have told us in past years that they would want it.

We speculate sometimes on why the Eastman Organic catalog is in such high demand by working practitioners of science. Among the more tenable hypotheses, may be listed:

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pushed activity in this market up to a high level. Sales of oxalic have picked up for the radiator business this fall. Automobile radiators are cleaned in great numbers in preparation for winter driving. Supplies were generally adequate to take care of anticipated needs. The only thing that could change the current supply picture rapidly would be a large government demand, it was said. And, no such government call seemed to be materializing now. Suppliers indicated that prices were decidedly firm.

Production of oxalic acid in June toaled 1,219,606 pounds, compared with 1,699,084 pounds produced in May, according to statistics from the Tariff Commission.

Paraformaldehyde—Producers retained what volume they have always maintained in this small volume market, it was said. Prices were steady and unchanged. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumption requirements. No immediate changes were anticipated.

Pentaerythritol—Current orders were better than last month. The seasonal slowness appeared to be over in this market. Some producers rated demand as "excellent." Other sources were doing very well, while one maker said that they were selling just about what they had anticipated. Price schedules for PE were firm at previous levels. No revisions were anticipated immediately. Supplies were good enough to accommodate the demand.

Sebacic Acid — There has not been much change in the picture of this market. Current overall demand was described as a little easy. There has been a seasonal upturn in demand from plasticizers, but it was not enough to pick the entire market up. Intermediate uses and outlets in varnishes and resins would also have to show some improvement to brighten the picture. Adequate supplies were available to handle anticipated needs. Prices were steady at former quotations, the carlot price for purified material being 64c. per pound, while l.c.l. quantities ranged from 66c. to 70c. per pound.

Trimethylamine — Production facilities were adequate to cope with current needs. Demand was not especially strong, but it was steady. Most amines were moving in better volume than they were earlier in the year. Prices were firm and unchanged.

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Cosmetic Chemists Choose Dr. Taylor for Treasurer

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists has announced the appointment of Dr. Walter Allen Taylor, research and control manager of Pond's Extract Company, as treasurer of the society. Dr. Taylor's appointment follows the death of Moody Crowder who had occupied that office for the past several years. Dr. Taylor is a past-president and one of the founders of the society.

Drug Club Now Sixty

The Drug and Chemical Club of New York celebrated its sixtieth anniversary at luncheon on September 8. The Club was incorporated on August 29, 1894, as the "Drug Trade Club of New York" under articles which read, "The particular business and object of such society or club is general amusement and social intercourse among its members."

Billfolds were distributed to all members as mementos of the occasion and a special menu was served in the club dining room.

Panama Bans Edible Oil Imports

Panama has issued a price control resolution (No. 65), effective August 17, which bans the importation of edible oils, except olive oil, for a period of sixty days. The order may be extended for an additional period. A time limit of fifteen days has been granted to those affected by the resolution to receive or cancel current orders provided notice is given to price control authorities within eight days of the effective date.

Ethylene Glycol Technical Data Released by Carbide & Carbon

A twelve-page technical information bulletin on ethylene glycol has been released by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Physical properties, specifications, shipping data, constant boiling mixtures, physiological properties and uses are discussed. The bulletin has eight charts showing physical properties. Copies are available from the company at 30 East 42 street, New York 17.

Magnus Issues Sources Catalog

The sources from which Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, obtains its raw materials are portrayed in a new catalog. A world map shows major sources of supply. New products are featured under the heading "What's New For You?" The catalog and other MM&R literature may be obtained from Magnus at 16 Desbrosses street, New York 13.

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, glacial, 888 1-lb. bots., inv. A-121, Sept. 14, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Disinfectant, 1,600 gals. germicide and fungicide, inv. NY-3J-56466, Sept. 15, Gen. Services Adm., P. O. B. 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Paint, various, inv. DA-36338, Sept. 31, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.; 6,036 gals. dope, cellulose-acetate-butyrate, clear, 4,344 gals. dope, cellulose-nitrate, gloss, inv. 383-81, Sept. 22, 2,160 gals. synthetic, gloss enamel, 4,896 qts. and 160 gals. celluiose nitrate gloss, Topeka Air Force Depot, inv. 383-85, Sept. 21, 108,000 lbs. copper-cuprous oxide pigment, Norfolk, inv. 383-87, Sept. 20, 3,928 gals. synthetic gloss enamel, for metal and wood surfaces, inv. 383-94, Sept. 21, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Perchloroethylene, 400 1-gal. containers, industrial grade, inv. 16, Sept. 14, Contracting Officer, Fort Belvoir, Bldg. F-26, Va.

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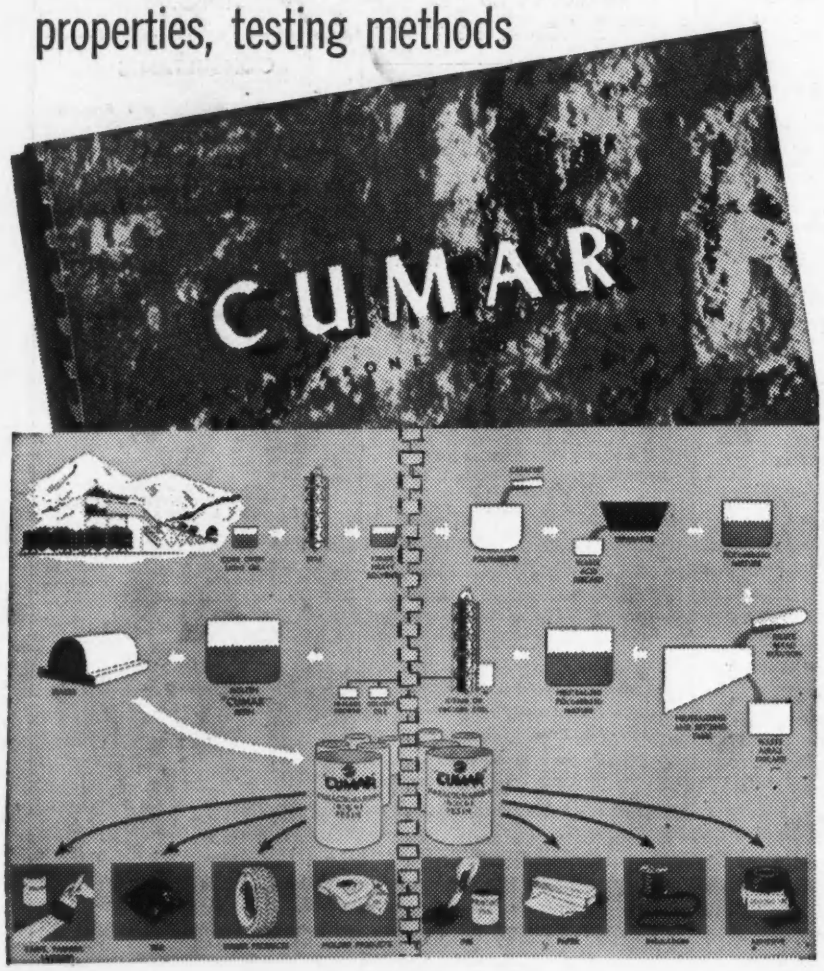

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Coal Chemicals

Other sources went along with a general increase of pitch prices started in the previous week. The advance came about to account for higher costs brought on by lessened creosote output. Other price schedules in the coaltar market were unaltered. General market conditions were not much changed either. There has been some improvement in buying interest from different directions. More was to be anticipated.

Among the aromatics, benzol was well balanced with current low output about equaling demand. Some sources stated that benzol was now on the tight side, although no critical shortages have developed, or were expected to do so immediately. Toluol was about balanced and was enjoying slightly better demand than there was a few weeks ago. Xylol remained relatively tight.

The tar acids were showing continued improvement. Demand hasn't surged ahead. But, producers indicated late buying in August brought the month's level above July and interest was still picking up. One or two producers said demand for cresylics was especially good. Phenol sales were starting to improve. But, the buildup has not been rapid. Crude naphthalene was moving fairly well. With production so low, a little squeeze on naphthalene supplies was beginning to become evident. It is being noticed in imported material too.

Phthalic anhydride was unchanged. Aniline and b-naphthol gained buying interest from the cessation of strikes in the rubber industry. The pickup for rubber accelerators was more significant. MBTS and DOTG enjoyed a good boost in activity from this direction. Tobias acid saw very good call from dyestuffs. Anthraquinone was still slow.

Steel operations in the week ending September 12 were scheduled to be at 62.9 percent of theoretical capacity, or and index rating of 93.4, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,500,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,525,000 tons the previous week and one month ago and 2,011,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol — Relatively low output and a reasonably good demand have put many coaltar sources in a soldup position for this aromatic. Some producers even felt that the market was a bit on the tight side currently. Prices were firm at previously established levels. No revisions were anticipated at this time.

Material was moving to synthetic phenol, styrene, the rubber industry, a bit for insecticides, isopropyl benzene and other intermediates. Demand was not exceptionally strong from any direction, but it all added up to fairly good activity.

Creosote—There was a fair movement of material in this market. Price schedules held firmly to previous listings. Buying interest has been reduced in comparison to the cut in railroad freight earnings. Trade sources state that the financial status of the "roads" influence their buying patterns greatly. Thus, reduced carloadings have decreased creosote sales for wood preserving operations on railroad cross-ties. Ample supplies of creosote were readily available to handle all anticipated needs.

Cresols—A slight, general improvement has been noted for the tar acids. Several sources reported better sales in the late weeks of August and thus far this month. Demand from cresylic resins was beginning to pickup from the summertime doldrums. Activity for m-p-cresol from tricresyl phosphate was still quite good. Movement for engine cleaners has been slow, as has use for wire enamels. Prices were firm at previous postings.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic sources revealed a continued good demand from several different consuming channels. Coaltar material moved to cresylic resins and wire enamels. Petroleum acid went to floatation and tricresyl phosphate. Imported ADF acid was unchanged in demand or price, moving in virtually the same directions as domestic acid. Most of the aircraft engine cleaner bids have disappeared.

Importers relate that the volume of ADF acid moving was not exceptional, but it was consistent. Incoming orders were not large. However, requests were for modest quantities. For many months, ADF suppliers report, concentration has been on specifications of individual consumers. Several large handlers also sell ADF acid in bulk for domestic consumers who prefer not to use drums.

Naphthalene—Sales were improving for crude material. Production has been relatively low due to reduced steel operations this year. Consequently, a slight increase in buying interest has begun to tighten up the market a bit. This fact was substantiated by improved interest in imported naphthalene. Hot-pressed material from abroad was still offered at a relatively high price, compared with domestic crude. Quotations still ranged from 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound for imported and were at 5c. per pound for domestic 78-degree material. However, freight and handling costs have put imported material at a disadvantage, except in coastal areas and other vicinities where long overland freight hauls are unnecessary. Nevertheless, consumer interest was picking up, suppliers stated.

Domestic sources indicated that there has been a relatively good demand for industrial refined material. Buying was not as good as it was when the government synthetic rubber program was in full swing, but there was fair interest.

Total output of crude naphthalene solidifying at less than 79°C. by tar distillers and cokeoven operators was 29,874,213 pounds in June, compared with 23,081,338 pounds in May, according to Tariff Commission statistics. Of the totals, tar distillers accounted for 20,613,882 pounds in June (partly estimated), while May production had been 15,109,258 pounds. Cokeoven production in June made up the remaining 9,260,331 pounds in June and 7,972,080 pounds in May.

In addition tar distillers also turned out 5,136,669 pounds of refined grades in June, solidifying at 79°C or over (partly estimated), compared with 6,963,745 pounds in May (partly estimated).

Phenol—Prices held steady in a market which was still a shade on the slow side, but picking up momentum as call from phenolic resins came back. The summer slowness was over and general activity was showing signs of recovery. Vacations in the synthetic resin industry were more noticeable in demand for molding resins than in varnish resins. Now that closings are past, producers look for continued improvement in the next couple of months. Ample supplies were readily available to take care of all anticipated needs.

Toluol—The market picture fell fairly well in the balanced category. Demand was fair and showing a small amount of improvement. Production was relatively low and about at demand levels. Prices were firm and gave no indication of revisions in either direction. Some sources indicated that the improvement in buying interest was enough to put them in a soldup position for the rest of this month.

June production of toluol from all sources amounted to 12,820,653 gallons, whereas May output totaled 13,262,174 gallons, according to the Tariff Commission. Cokeoven operators produced 2,697,170 gallons in June, and 2,668,011 gallons in May, and 3,014,700 gallons in June, 1953. Tar distillers and petroleum operators were included in the heading of "all other" sources, which accounted for 10,123,483 gallons (partly estimated) in June, while the same sources produced 10,594,163 gallons (revised) in May.

Cokeoven toluol figures collected by the

Price Trends

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Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 11, 1953
114.57	114.57	114.57	114.60

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending September 12, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	694,229
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	25,091,302
Benzol	gals.	2,400,047
Coaltar	gals.	11,008,481
Creosote oil	gals.	614,886
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,695,901
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	17,852
Toluol	gals.	472,075
Xylol	gals.	125,953

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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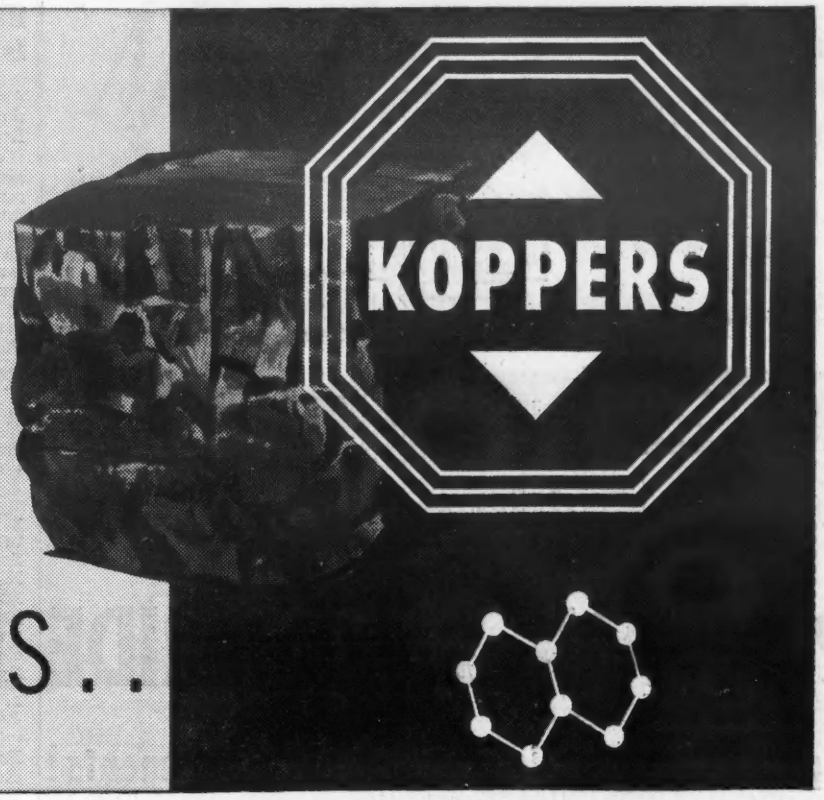

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Bureau of Mines also indicate the cumulative total for cokeoven production only in the first six months was 16,396,454 gallons, compared with 17,736,100 gallons turned out in the corresponding period of 1953.

Xylol — The market for this aromatic was unchanged. A well sustained demand moved current output quickly. There was very little extra coaltar material available. Consumers requiring more solvent than their regular commitments had a difficult time obtaining it from coaltar sources. There was some petroleum xylol available, but there too, demand was good. Price schedules were unchanged and no signs of a revision were in sight.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—June output of technical and USP acetanilide totaled 210,850 pounds, while the May figure was 482,606 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Aniline—Producers indicated that the end of labor disputes in the rubber industry have contributed much to an improved picture of this market. Demand has not increased enough from textiles to cause any stir. Price schedules of aniline oil remained firm and unchanged.

One producer announced the availability of salt in carloads or truckloads at 31c. per pound. The price, based upon a 20,000 pound minimum, was effective immediately on spot and will become effective in 30 days on a contract basis. Quotations of oil were at 20c., 21c. and 22c. per pound in tankcars, carlots and less than carlots, respectively.

Anthraquinone—No significant changes were noted in this market. Producers indicated that demand was a little slow and steady at its level. Prices were firm.

Di-o-tolylguanidine—A good boost in demand was noted when the labor disputes in the rubber industry were settled. Supplies were freely available to take care of the increased buying interest. Prices were steady and firm.

Diphenylguanidine—Use of this accelerator dropped off in recent years with more attention being paid to MBTS and DOTG, trade sources indicated. However, the material was moving well in its limited field of specialty uses, it was added. Price schedules were unchanged.

Mercaptobenzothiazyl Disulfide — Demand was currently reported to be very good. Strikes in the rubber industry that had slowed activity down are over and a resumption of work picked up demand. Further, the industry coming out of the third quarter doldrums also improved the outlook, it was said. Forecasters in the trade looked for very good sales of rubber chemicals during the fourth quarter. A source added that September business so far has justified part of that optimism.

There has been some attention paid to the fact that a trend to tubeless tires on new automobiles is developing. It was felt that current inventories of regular tires would have to be reduced and production would have to surge ahead to keep up with new car production to supply the tubeless tires. Consequently, high activity was expected from this direction.

b-Naphthol—This market was in a better position since the strikes in the rubber industry were ended. Demand has picked up nicely, it was said. Prices were unchanged and firm at old levels. Adequate stocks were readily available to meet all needs.

m-Nitro-p-toluidine — Producers indicated that there has not been any changes in this market. Prices were steady. Demand was unchanged from previous levels. Adequate stocks were available to meet anticipated requirements.

Phthalic Anhydride—A fair volume of phthalic continued to move. Producers have not reported any sizable increase in demand from alkyds or plasticizers. Current price schedules were maintained at levels previously established. Adequate production was available to meet consumption requirements. More activity from alkyds was anticipated with fall business.

Pitch—Other sources went along with the advances in various grades averaging about 10 percent last week. Current spot quotations for the 140°-150°F. industrial pitch in bulk quantities, were at $35.50 per ton. While the advances were made immediately on spot material, contract customers will not feel the increase until the start of next quarter.

Styrene — Government and privately owned plants combined produced a total of 50,169,104 pounds of monomer in June, while May output from the same sources amounted to 58,144,034 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Tobias Acid—Producers indicated that demand for this dyestuff intermediate was exceptionally good currently. Production was moving out as fast as it was made. Prices held firmly at previous quotations.

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SOLVENTS—2-50-W HI-FLASH • CRUDE & REFINED COAL-TAR • WIRE ENAMEL THINNERS
SPECIALTIES—PHENOTHIAZINE • RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS • TAR PAINTS

P-53

Butadiene Safety Data Sheet Is Released in Revised Form

A revised safety data sheet on butadiene is now available, according to an announcement by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Chemical safety data sheet SD-55, covering the properties and essential information for the safe handling and use of butadiene, has been revised to include more up-to-date and complete information. In the interest of safe handling of this material, a number of important changes have been made in the sections relating to personal protective equipment and general handling procedures. Copies of SD-55, butadiene, may be obtained from MCA, 1625 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 25 cents each.

Obituaries

Willett Millspaugh

Willett Millspaugh, associated with the wholesale drug business for half a century before his retirement in 1947, died September 4 at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was eighty-seven years of age. At the time of his retirement, Mr. Millspaugh was connected with Schieffelin & Co., New York. He also had been associated with his two sons in the Humboldt Dye Works of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frits J. Polak

Frits J. Polak, president of Polak's Frutal Works, Inc., Middletown, N. Y., died September 5 in an air crash in Ireland. He was thirty-nine years old.

Mr. Polak, son of Jacob Polak, one of the company founders, had been in the family business for more than twenty years. He was a director of Polak's Frutal Works, N.V., of Holland, and Soflor, Ltd., an English affiliate. Before coming to the United States in 1939, Mr. Polak traveled for the company in South America for several years. He had been president of the company since January 1, when his father, the former president, became chairman of the board.

William O. Bateson, scientist with the atomic power division of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., died last week in New York. He was thirty years old.

Louis W. Chapin, president of Vanilla Laboratories, Inc., died in Rochester, N. Y., September 7. He was 68 years old.

Dr. Harry F. Dietz, manager of the agricultural and chemicals section of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died September 4 in Chadd's Ford, Pa. He was sixty-three years old.

Charles F. Reeves, retired sales executive of Monsanto Chemical Company, New York, died September 8 in New York. He was sixty-six years old. Mr. Reeves was with the company's plastics division from 1932 until his retirement in 1952.

Roger H. Sherman, co-ordinator of producing operations for Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York, died recently in that city. He was fifty years old.

Frank A. Stead, formerly a general manager of National Aniline division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died September 2 in St. Petersburg, Fla. He was fifty-six years old.

Wilfred Wallace, who had been with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., since 1918, and had recently been its export manager in charge of synthetic fibers, died September 2 in Barnstable, Mass. He was sixty-three years old.

G. Millard Whitney, jr., district manager of Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., died September 1 near Buffalo, N. Y.

Coaltar Pitch Price Incorrect

There was a typographical error in the previous issue on the story concerning the price and marketing policy change on coaltar pitches initiated by the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., the price of the 140-150 degree Fahrenheit melting point pitch as determined by the cube and water test, should have read $35.50 per ton in bulk f.o.b. works. Methods of test referred to should have read cube tests rather than tube tests.

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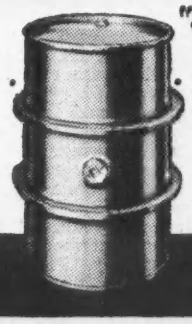

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

While trading in textile and leather chemicals continued spotty last week, there was a noticeable improvement in consumer inquiry for prompt requirements. The market tone remained on a steady basis and the consensus of trade factors is that business in the last quarter is likely to show material improvement over previous quarters. Prices were well held for most materials. The only change noted last week was in egg yolk, which was reduced 6 cents per pound in some quarters.

Among sizing materials, potato starch continued firm, reflecting the blight damage to the Maine potato crop. Grinding operations in that sector were at a standstill and stocks were reported limited to a few cars. The Idaho starch market was steady and unchanged with prospects of good potato crop. Shipments of Dutch starch were reduced fractionally, but were still below the cost of Danish. Tapioca market was quiet, but steady. Offers of Brazilian flour for shipment were still on a nominal basis, with importers awaiting offerings on a firm basis. Siamese flour was slightly higher for shipment, but spot stocks were unchanged and in fair request for actual needs. Javanese stocks of AAA on spot were said to have been cleaned up, with lower grades in limited supply. Demand for sago flour was confined to actual needs. The local market was steady, reflecting the firmness of replacements.

Tanners' interest for tanning material replacements was more active, though actual business was still in abeyance. Inventories were reported low in many quarters and consumers were expected to replenish supplies for prompt delivery. Primary markets were unchanged and fairly steady. Offerings were quite liberal for the entire list denoting ample stocks at producing centers.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Egg yolk, 6c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 11, 1953
94.60	94.61	95.58	98.52

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consumers have stepped up demand for delivery against former contracts. Interest in spot needs also was more active. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was still on a hand to mouth basis. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Moderate volume of business was reported for immediate requirements. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils—Inquiry of prompt delivery was more active. All varieties were quotably unchanged and steady.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Business was confined to immediate needs. Market was quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.65, dark $8.70, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for immediate needs. Prices were well held at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and powder, $7.25 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply increased 2,292,000 bushels to 13,180,000 bushels for the week ending September 3, compared with 7,537,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Business was reported light, chiefly for actual needs. Flake was unchanged at $1.40 to $1.42 per pound and powder, $1.44 to $1.46 per pound, according to quantity. Demand for the technical grade also was confined to immediate delivery. Prices were maintained at 85c. to 87c. per pound, according to quantity.

Egg Yolk—This market was easier and quotations were dropped 6c. per pound in some quarters. Other sellers held at former levels. Spot stocks ranged from $1.09 to $1.15 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Prospects of a smaller potato crop in Maine due to blight, created a firmer tone in the starch market. Estimates of blight damage ranged up to 30 percent below the production last year. Quotations were nominal and recently lifted to 7¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills for immediate shipment. Stocks in grinders hands also were limited and closely held. Buying interest, however, continued light. Idaho starch was unchanged and steady at 6.3c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills and ½c. per pound less for shipment to eastern points. Offerings also were limited. Demand in the local market was quiet. Prices were steady at 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Danish starch remained steady at 7.30c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid, while Dutch was reduced ½c. to 7⅞c. per pound, same basis. Interest in imported starch also was slow.

Sago Flour—Buying interest was reported slow. Stocks on spot were not heavy and quotably unchanged. Raw was quoted at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound and refined, 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Prompt shipments were maintained at 5¾c. per pound, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Offers of Brazilian flour were light and not available on a firm basis, resulting in a nominal market. Prompt shipment was quoted nominally at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound carlots, exdock with importers on the sidelines. On spot this grade was unchanged at 10½c. to 11c. per pound, exwarehouse. Siamese replacements were firm and slightly higher, while top grades on spot were unchanged at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Javanese flour on spot was practically cleaned up.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — While consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs, the market remained steady. Quotations were well held at current levels. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Business was reported inactive. Offers for shipment were unchanged at 8½c. per pound, exdock.

Mangrove Bark—Tanners as yet have not increased interest in replacements. Offers for shipment were quotably unchanged and quite liberal. African bark was quoted at $69 to $70 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $55 per ton and Colombian, $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment continued quite liberal, but tanners showed little interest in replacements. Quotations were more or less nominal. JI's assorted were quoted at $47 per ton, exdock; ordinary $43, and crushed JI's $63, same basis. Indian solid extract 53 percent tannin was held at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Although business was restricted to an occasional fill-in shipment, the market remained unchanged and steady. Prices maintained at former levels. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified, 64 percent tannin at 12 3/16c. per pound, same basis.

Sumac—Quiet demand weakened this market. Prices were recently reduced. Ground for shipment was quoted at $120 per ton, exdock, and leaves, $125 per ton, same basis.

Valonia—Quietness prevailed in this material. Offers for shipment were fairly liberal, with consumers showing little interest. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal. Cups were offered at $48 per ton, exdock,, and beards at $64, same basis. Extract was quoted at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Business was still slow, but replacements were well held at former levels. Fair average bark was unchanged at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was quoted at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, while South African remained nominal at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Mutual Bichromates

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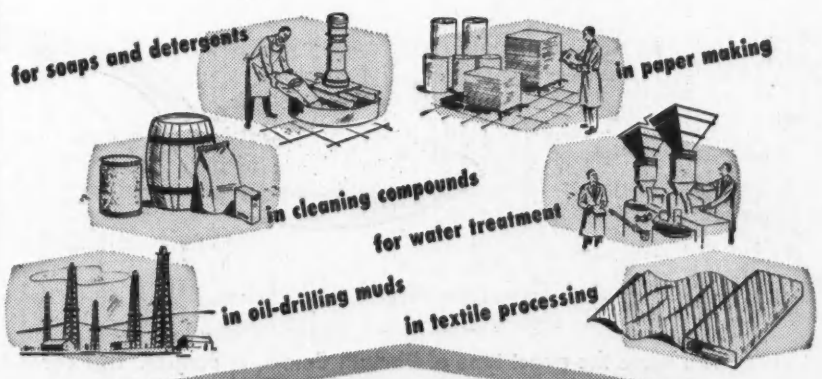

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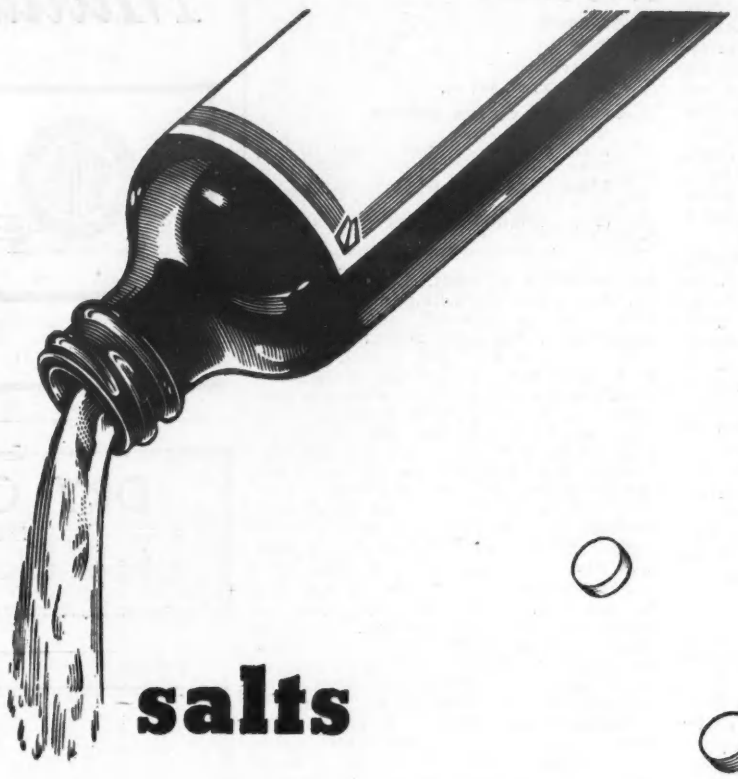

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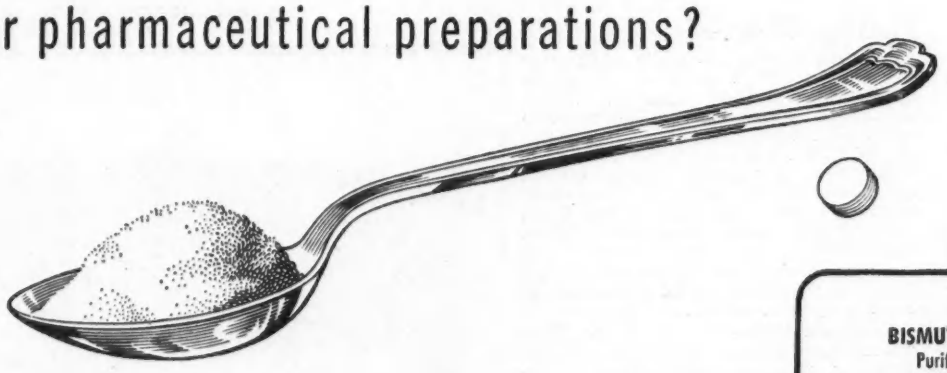

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Baker Chemicals

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The market in mercurials broke last week with a long expected advance in mercury salt prices. The increase served to point up the high raw material costs which mercurial producers have been absorbing over recent months. Quicksilver prices have soared to astronomical heights over the past year and mercury salts producers have been increasingly squeezed between high production costs and the natural reluctance to boost prices in a period of slow business activity. Consumers have been buying on a hand to mouth basis for the better part of the year, according to producers.

The extent of the price increase was considerable, with all salts affected. The last price change in the mercurial line had been in May. Ammoniated mercury (white precipitate) was advanced 50 cents per pound while calomel was upped 45 cents. Mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) was advanced 40 cents per pound while mercuric oxide, red, NF, was increased 55 cents per pound. Yellow, mercuric oxide, USP, was advanced 50 cents per pound and mercuric iodide, red, was 45 cents higher.

Domestic producers of caffeine advanced prices last week in the second increase in this item this year. The year 1954 has been a good year for producers insofar as competition from lower priced imported caffeine has largely stopped. This latest increase advanced schedules 25 cents per pound on both hydrous and anhydrous grades. Citrated caffeine was also advanced, being upped 10 cents per pound over previous levels.

The passing of the Labor Day weekend heralded the end of the Summer doldrums, psychologically, at any rate. Producers were generally optimistic in predicting an improvement in general business lines in coming weeks. Several items in the drug line were reported moving well, at the present time.

Synthetic vitamins have been holding up well and the approach of colder weather was expected to boost demand for these compounds from manufacturers of multivitamin preparations. The tartrates were in good demand, on the whole. Here again the heavy imports of European material have slowed down pricewise, domestic cream of tartar and tartaric acid, exhibit considerable strength. Bargaining for the new crop of argols was reportedly under way in Europe and to date, buyers have been faced by heavy competition from European and Iron Curtain country buyers.

Caffeine—Domestic producers of caffeine advanced price schedules 25c. per pound last week. The increase came at a time when consumer demand was reported to be moving at excellent levels. The inundation of caffeine imports from Europe in recent years has largely ceased and domestic producers have been enjoying a respite from the fierce price competition afforded by imported caffeine during that period when imports were heavy. The price increase last week has moved quotations of hydrous caffeine to $3.15 per pound while the anhydronus grade was pegged at $3.35 per pound, under the new schedule. Caffeine citrate was advanced 10c. per pound, bringing the current price to $2.90.

Calomel—The price of calomel was advanced 45c. per pound last week as producers moved to reflect steadily rising raw material costs. The current schedule on this compound was $5.42 per pound. The last previous price increase had been in May of this year when prices were increased on two separate occasions due to the advance in mercury metal costs.

This latest increase came as little surprise to those cognizant of the spiral in quicksilver prices over the past months. Demand for calomel was reported to be holding at routine levels, on the whole. Supplies were ample to meet current requirements although inventories have been kept low since the scarcity of mercury on the open market has driven prices to fantastically high levels and consumers were maintaining a hand to mouth purchasing program.

Gelatin—Total production of gelatin aggregated 3,626,860 pounds in July, 1954, compared to 4,401,748 pounds during June this year and 3,420,479 pounds in July, 1953.

Classified by type, edible gelatin production during July was 2,578,795 pounds compared to 3,288,167 pounds in June and 2,385,470 pounds in July last year. Other grades produced in July, 1954, were 254,044 pounds of technical gelatin, 185,607 pounds pharmaceutical type and 608,414 pounds of photographic quality. This compared with 139,101 pounds of technical grade produced in June this year in addition to 267,648 pounds of pharmaceutical grade and 706,832 pounds of photographic gelatin. Production during July last year included 224,288 pounds edible type, 224,288 pounds of technical grade, 136,358 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin in addition to 674,363 pounds of photo grade.

Total gelatin shipments during July, 1954, aggregated 4,283,323 pounds as compared with shipments of 4,064,823 pounds in June and 3,725,720 pounds shipped during July last year.

Classified by type, shipments during July included 3,027,145 pounds of edible gelatin, 239,400 pounds technical grade, 190,926 pounds pharmaceutical grade in addition to 825,852 pounds of photographic gelatin.

By comparison, shipments of gelatin in June included 2,908,191 pounds edible gelatin, 136,284 pounds technical quality, 246,143 pounds of pharmaceutical grades in addition to 774,205 pounds photographic material. Shipments during July, 1953, were 2,754,547 pounds edible grade, 226,303 pounds technical gelatin, 168,927 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 575,943 pounds of photo grade.

Total gelatin stocks at the end of July amounted to 10,176,107 pounds compared to 10,832,570 pounds at the end of June and 9,346,980 pounds at the end of July last year.

Mercuric Chloride—Prices were advanced 40c. per pound last week as producers moved to reflect the higher raw material costs in quicksilver which have been advancing steadily since early last Spring. In May two price increases were made as producers brought selling prices into consonnance with actual costs. Since then, although, raw material costs continued to increase, mercurial salt producers have been reluctant to advance prices, for a number of reasons. During the months, past, consumption of mercurials used in drugs underwent a seasonal decline. Understandably, producers were reluctant to further dull consumer interest by boosting prices during that period. The higher costs apparently could be ignored no longer and a price increase became necessary under the circumstances, it was said. The current price on mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) was $4.78 per pound.

Mercuric Iodide—Prices were advanced 45c. per pound, on spot, in line with a general increase in mercury salt prices last week. The current price on red, mercuric iodine, NF, was $7.72 per pound.

Mercuric Oxide — Producers advanced mercuric oxide prices last week as higher raw material costs made the increase necessary. Spiraling quicksilver prices over the past several months had been reflected in previous price increases last May and hints of an impending increase in schedules had been rife for some time. Red, mercuric oxide, NF, was 55c. per pound higher last week while yellow, USP, mercuric oxide was upped 50c. per pound. The current schedule on the former was $5.97 per pound while the latter was pegged at $6.14.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices held steady at all points during the week ending September 7, 1954. Increased demand was reported for the Gulf area, which reflects a normal seasonal pickup in business activity. Other areas continue to experi-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Caffeine, 25c. per lb.
Citrated, 10c. per lb.
Calomel, 45c. per lb.
Mercuric chloride, 40c. per lb.
Cyanide, 50c. per lb.
Iodide, red, 45c. per lb.
Oxide, red, NF, 55c. per lb.
yellow, USP, 50c. per lb.
White precipitate, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 11, 1953
68.85	68.81	68.79	73.40

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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*Nature; Vol. 148; October 18, 1941; pages 472-3. Reprints available.

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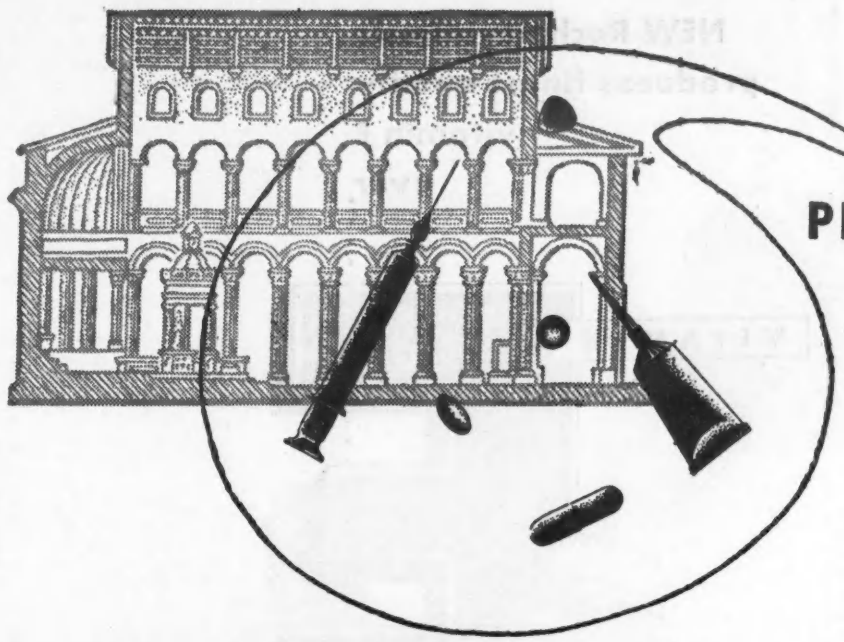

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ence a generally moderate demand. Blackstrap prices at New Orleans and Albany continue unchanged at 10½c. and 12½c. per gallon, respectively. Supplies of blackstrap are adequate at all terminals while beet citrus molasses supplies are generally limited.

Beet molasses from the new crop is expected to be on the market in about three to four weeks. Some sales of new-crop beet molasses are now in the contract stage but no prices have been reported. Hydrol demand off slightly at Clinton, Iowa, and Chicago, as supplies at those points are now adequate.

White Precipitate—Price schedules were advanced 50c. per pound last week as the spiraling rise in quicksilver prices was finally reflected in higher prices on mercurial derivatives, of which this item is one. The last time prices were advanced on mercurial derivatives was last May when two increases occurred. Although mercury metal prices have increased throughout recent months, the rumor that the government was about to offer a guaranteed price to quicksilver producers which was appreciably below the market price acted as a deterrent to any significant buildup in inventory. As a result, producers of mercury salts "played it close to the chest," as the saying goes, keeping inventories at low levels in order to avoid being caught short in case market prices should drop under the impetus of such a governmental program. The price established last week on white precipitate was $6.55 per pound.

Botanicals

There were no price changes reported in the spot market last week. With Labor Day the psychological turning point for business to pickup in preparation for Fall sales, botanical dealers were optimistically predicting a usual seasonal increase in business in coming weeks. Collections of botanicals during the past few months have been, on the whole, satisfactory. With the exception of a few items of which collection was expected to fall short of normal requirements, a combination of good weather conditions and an adequate labor supply combined to ensure a better total collection than that in 1953.

Layoffs in textile mills and furniture manufacturing plants in southern areas this year made available an increased labor force for botanicals. The drop in income in many families was met by turning toward botanicals collection, a cash crop in most areas. An ample supply of moisture during the crucial growth period was followed by dry weather necessary for proper curing of the material gathered.

As a result, supplies of most domestic botanical items should prove ample for normal trade requirements, it was said. Prices were firm, for the most part, although there was some tendency toward weakness in items which had been overcollected. On the other hand, items such as wahoo root bark, senega root and lobelia herb were in tight supply. Adverse weather conditions, rather than lack of labor, were primarily responsible for the short crop of these items, to date.

The overall situation in imported botanicals was not as bright, supply-wise, as that in domestic items. World tensions have a profound effect upon collections, in some areas in addition to governmental actions designed to favor shippers, as a rule. Currently, considerable inferior papain was reported to be coming into this country. Government quality controls in Ceylon have been suspended for a six months period which has not yet elapsed.

Ergot—Demand continued rather quiet, on the whole. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue. There has been a noticeable lapse in interest in ergot in recent months and pricewise, the market has been on the weak side. The current price for good quality ergot was reported to be in the neighborhood of $3 per pound.

Licorice Root—The market situation in this item has been quite stable for some months. Detentions of licorice root at port of entry, which were becoming the bane of dealers and consumers alike last year, have been cut down to an insignificant amount of the total brought in without such difficulty. Cleaning and grading of root at origin to meet FDA standards have eliminated most of the former difficulty of passing inspection here. Prices, as a result, have been very steady. Whole root was quoted from 8c. to 12c.

while powdered root ranged from 12c. to 17c. and granular, 10c. to 15c.

Locust Bean—There was no change reported in the spot market with quotations ranging from 31c. to 33c. per pound. The market at origin was said to be higher than spot prices for replacement. Most dealers here, however, were reported to have stocked up at lower price levels and consequently, there were no indications that there would be any advances on spot prices in view of current slackness in consumer inquiry.

Nux Vomica—Demand was quiet. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices ranged from 10c. to 12c. per pound while the powdered material was quoted at 15c. to 17c. per pound.

Orris Root—The harvesting of the orris root was expected to be completed late this month or by early September. First arrivals of the new crop might possibly be landed by late in September or early October. At the present time, supplies of orris root were reported to be on the tight side as a result of the small carryover from last year. Prices have been holding at steady levels, but quite firmly. As to whether the new crop root will be higher or lower in price, many factors must be taken into account. Of primary importance will be the extent of consumer demand. Buyers have adopted a cautious attitude over the past year as a result of the recession in business. There has been limited buying for inventory purposes with most consumers existing on a hand to mouth basis with regard to raw materials. Although harvesting of this year's crop has started, dealers were puzzled by the comparative lack of offers to date from origin. Some trade quarters said that perhaps growers in those areas were prepared to hold back on offers in an effort to drive market prices upward this year in view of the very small stocks on hand, carried over from last year.

Passion Flower Herb—Demand for this botanical was reported as being fair. Supplies were ample to meet inquiry and prices ranged from 21c. to 25c. per pound, on spot.

Rutin—Demand for rutin was reported to be steady, with supplies ample to meet consumer needs. Liquidation of the inventory of one producer was reported recently with the result that, in at least one direction, prices were trimmed to meet a more competitive situation. The current price schedule was as follows:—25 kilo lots, $17.50-$18.50 per kilo; 10-25 kilo lots, $17.50-$20 per kilo; 1-10 kilo lots, $18.50-$20 per kilo.

Sarsaparilla Root—There was no improvement in the exceedingly scarce supply situation last week. Prices were strictly nominal in view of the absence of offerings, it was said.

Witch Hazel Leaves—Demand for witch hazel leaves was expected to increase as manufacturing consumers moved to replenish depleted inventories. Supplies were currently adequate to meet consumer requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices ranged from 18c. to 19c. per pound.

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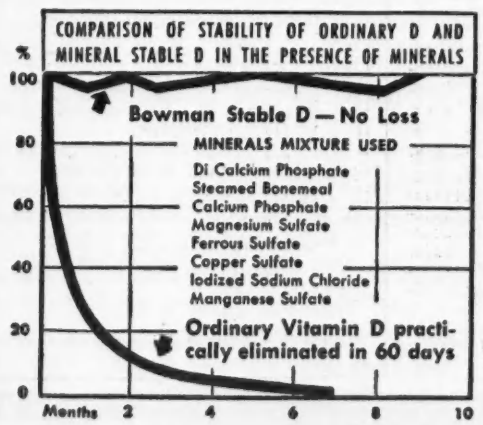

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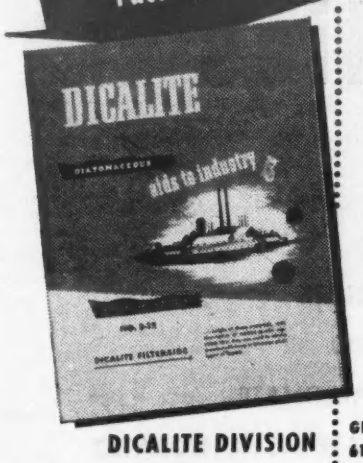

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APMA Midyear Meeting Program Heads Picked

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has announced program chairmen for its combined midyear and eastern section meeting, to be held December 6 to 8 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. General chairman of the combined meeting will be Francis C. Brown, president of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J. Collaborating with Mr. Brown in the development of the program are the following:—

Dr. John C. Bird of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., social and economic developments committee; Dr. John Blagg of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brrooklyn, N. Y., production section; Dr. J. B. Jewell of Ayerst Laboratories, division of American Home Products Corporation, New York, medical section; Thomas P. Lewis of Walker Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., marketing export section Henry McNeil of McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia, marketing section; Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., scientific award board; Frederic N. Schwartz, of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., industry and business policy committee, and Dr. Maurice L. Tainter of Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., scientific section.

Codification Need Cited

—Continued from page 3

changes in existing law would be made which would not meet with substantially unanimous approval.

"Notwithstanding this, the bill makes one very important substantive change and casts serious doubts on the status and interpretation of other statutory provisions. The most important change is the deletion from the multiple seizure powers of the present law the authority which the Food and Drug Administration has had for a number of years to make more than one seizure of food, drugs, and cosmetics, where they bear identical labeling which is believed fraudulent or so materially misleading as to injure or damage the purchaser or consumer. In the cases subject to removal of authority made by the bill, the Food and Drug Administration would be able to seize only one shipment of the articles believed to be so misbranded. Such a limitation would make it possible for fraud and material deception to continue unabated until the validity of the labeling involved in the seizure case is definitely settled by the courts.

"The enactment also contains a new substantive provision affecting the administration of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act, the meaning of which is very uncertain, namely, that the administrative procedure act, 'shall continue to apply to all activities of the Food and Drug Administration.' The administrative procedure act already applies to both rule-making and adjudication under this regulatory statute, as it does to other acts of congress not expressly excepted. The federal courts, I am informed, have discussed on several occasions the relationship of these two enactments. The new language, unless it should be regarded as mere surplusage, might be held to effect basic changes in existing procedures, thereby placing the Food and Drug Administration under requirements not applicable to any other federal agency. Such a change in the scope of the administrative procedure act should not be adopted without full consideration.

Consumer Public's Interest

"The interest of the consumer public is the principal objective of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act. I believe that substantive changes which may seriously affect the administration of this law should not be placed in the statute books without extending to the responsible enforcement agency, the great industries affected, and the consumer public, the full opportunities for hearing and discussion afforded by the usual operation of the legislative process both in the committees and in both houses of the congress.

"Finally, the enactment, through oversight, may nullify the provisions of legislation relating to the importation of animals and poultry into the Virgin Islands, approved on July 22 of this year (P. L. 517). The enrolled measure apparently does not take into consideration the amendments to the organic act of the Virgin Islands which were made by that act. Here again the adverse effects would be serious."

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CCDA Forum to View Chemical Gains Abroad

—Continued from page 7

war. He will also stress the need for all departments in American companies to be kept informed on these foreign developments.

"Financing Foreign Chemical Operations" will be the subject of a talk by Charles A. Specht, president of the foreign trade subsidiaries of Chas. Pfizer & Co. In his talk, Mr. Specht will discuss the overseas expansion of the American chemical industry together with the revival of European and Asiatic competition and the problem of the world dollar shortage.

Two speakers will discuss, respectively, American technical developments that are available for commercialization abroad and foreign developments available for commercialization in the United States. They are Martin de Simo, vice-president, Chemical Construction Company, and Paul L. Johnstone, director of development in the synthetics department of Hercules Powder Company. Mr. de Simo will point to the many American skills and processes and products that are needed by the rest of the world. Mr. Johnstone, in his talk, will touch upon the cooperative technical development of foreign inventions, including the value of foreign process development to an American licensee and the relative cost of process development work in the United States and abroad.

Battelle Institute Represented

Two members of the staff of Battelle Memorial Institute will address the meeting on "Industrial Research—Here and Abroad." They are Frank C. Croxton, technical director, and Bertram D. Thomas, associate director. Their paper will compare industrial research in the United States and abroad, discuss the availability of foreign research to American companies, and cite some examples of research efforts extending across international boundaries.

A talk on the establishment of the Asahi-Dow, Ltd. operations in Japan will round out the formal papers being given on international chemical developments. Max Key, vice-president of Asahi-Dow, will present, as a case study, the history of how "Saran" came to be manufactured in Japan.

A special feature of the program will be a luncheon address by Francis K. McCune, general manager of the atomic products division of General Electric Company, who will speak on "The Impact of Atomic Energy on Civilian Life and the Chemical Industry." Mr. McCune will trace the likely impact of atomic energy on transportation, heat, and the many uses of electricity, will outline developing trends in radiation energy, and will discuss the effects of the growth of atomic energy on the long-term outlook for the chemical industry.

All of the formal papers will be presented at the first day's sessions. The second day will be devoted to group discussions of case histories. A banquet on October 7 is also planned.

Powell's Offices Moved

William J. Pollert, executive vice-president of John Powell & Co., has announced the move of export activities from 1 Park avenue to 745 Fifth avenue, New York, the headquarters office of the Squibb-Mathieson overseas division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. Personnel remains the same. The move involves John Powell Export Corporation and the overseas division of John Powell & Co., consolidating in one office all the overseas sales activities of the two Powell and the Squibb-Mathieson overseas divisions.

Little Adds Dr. Kensler

Dr. Charles J. Kensler, prominent pharmacologist and biochemist, has joined the staff of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. He will organize and expand the biology department to offer increased research services in the fields of pharmacology, biochemistry, toxicology, enzymology, nutrition, and industrial hygiene.

Rego Laboratories Adds to Facilities

Rego Laboratories, New York, has opened new offices at 150 Broadway, New York 38. The firm has acquired extensive manufacturing facilities for private label work.

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ARABIC GUM—562 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
152 bgs, American Trust Co, Port Sudan
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250 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
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100 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Dar es Salaam
ARECA NUTS—334 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
ASBESTOS FIBER — 2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
560 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
BARBASCO POWDER—6,600 bgs, Astoria Pan Americana, Iquitos
BARIUM CARBONATE—60 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Rotterdam
CHLORATE—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
NITRATE—20 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
SULFATE—50 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
17 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—150 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
65 bgs, Koster Keunen, Dar es Salaam
97 bls, J H Schroder, Lisbon
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8,300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Fortaleza
CELERY SEED—60 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
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CHROME, YELLOW—20 bbls, European Chemical Co, Antwerp
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—9 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
20 dms, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON BARK—675 bgs, Rotterdam
QUILLS—50 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—11 dms, George Uhe Co, Colombo
11 dms, Consumers Import Co, Colombo
COALTAR DYES—3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
1 dm, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—310 tons, E F Drew & Co, Manila
325 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
203 tons, L N Jackson, Manila
210 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—361 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes
75 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiansund
CORIANDER OIL—17 cs, Chemical Bank, Antwerp
COTTON LINTERS—97 bls, Williamson Northup Co, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—273 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
100 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CUBE ROOT—1,359 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
509 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
DAMMAR GUM—256 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
100 bdls, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Commercial Envelope Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—30 bls, Meer Corp, Kingston
ETHYL CHLORIDE—200 dms, Antwerp
FATTY ACIDS—40 dms, Fallek Products Co, Bremen
18 dms, Fallek Products Co, Hamburg
FERRIC AMMONIUM SULFATE—13 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, London
OXIDE—448 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Liverpool
FUEL OIL—37,250 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Point Fortin
114,706 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
184,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
217,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
100,879 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
81,980 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALENA—16 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Lagos
GALLNUTS—245 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Lattakia
33 bgs, J H Lowenstein & Sons, Lattakia
GELATIN—60 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
15 cs, Werner Koepff, Bremen
GERANIUM OIL—10 dms, Roubechez Inc, Marseille
GINGER—20 bgs, Stickney & Pore, Kingston
GLUE—200 bgs, Corbett & Co, Marseille
BONE—100 bgs, C B Hewitt & Bros, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—41 bdls, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—33 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—23 bgs, C Pettinos, Mombasa
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
ARTIFICIAL—100 bgs, Meyer Shipping Co, Genoa
GUAIACWOOD OIL—67 cs, Schimmel & Co, Buenos Aires
34 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—7,615 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
4 cs, Van Santen & Co, Bremen
INDIGO PASTE—7 dms, Rotterdam
4 cans, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—80 kgs, N Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—2 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Cristobal
10 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—31 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KAOLIN—518 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KOLA NUTS—150 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTOSE—500 dms, Nestle Co, Liverpool
LAVANDIN OIL—7 dms, Roubechez Inc, Marseille
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
37 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
54 dms, Calvert Vavasseur, Cochin
27 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
12 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
15 dms, Credit Suisse, Cochin
6 dms, Chemical Bank, Cochin
LOCUST BEAN GUM—150 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
60 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—18 cs, Synthetic Fertilizers & Chemicals Inc, Antwerp
MENTHOL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
82 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santos
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
25 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
MENUKE TUNALIVER OIL—8 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
m-CRESOL—2 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
METANITRO-ORTHO-ANISIDIN-CHLORHYDRATE —4 dms, Rotterdam
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—300 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—154 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
1,200 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
SEED—200 bgs, Amaren Trading Co, London
NAPHTHALENE—230 bgs, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—3 dms, Hamburg
NICKEL SULFATE—40 cks, A V Berner & Co, Bremen
52 cks, Hanover Bank, Bremen
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
101 dms, Barcelona
OREGANO LEAVES—120 bgs, Meer Corp, Messina
PALM OIL—816 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPAIN—18 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Mombasa
78 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
24 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
90 cs, East Asiatic Co, Dar es Salaam
38 cs, Mombasa
p-CRESOL—1 kg, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—9,950 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,675 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
7,125 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
950 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
2,035 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,150 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
1,200 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,150 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
PECTIN—33 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—120 bgs, Indoscan Corp, Cochin
200 bgs, Polak Trading Corp, Cochin
40 bgs, N F Corio, Cochin
140 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
210 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Singapore
525 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
35 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
140 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Kuching
70 bgs, M Golodetz, Singapore
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
160 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
40 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Cochin
640 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
20 bgs, F Fehr & Co, Cochin
40 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Cochin
120 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products, Cochin
40 bgs, P Elbogen & Co, Cochin
1,120 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
280 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Kuching
35 bgs, A G Dunn, Kuching
105 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
190 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
960 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Cochin
95 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
800 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
2,040 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
724 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
120 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
360 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
600 bgs, Brown Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, C G Trading Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
640 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
360 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
960 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
400 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
70 bgs, H Schlichting, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
280 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
46 bgs, Superintendence Co, London
240 bgs, Cochin
70 bgs, Singapore
WHITE—13 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Antwerp
8 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
112 bgs, London
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—201,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puetro La Cruz
PHENANTHRENE—30 bbls, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACK OIL—100 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
LIVER OIL—150 dms, E F Drew & Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
75 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
PONTIANAK GUM—20 cs, Olson Sales Agency, Singapore
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
SILICATE—725 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
126 bls, John Powell & Co, Dar es Salaam
PYRITES—219 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO POWDER—100 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
RAPESEED—620 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
1,100 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
200 bgs, S Davis Co, Rotterdam
335 bgs, E F Mangelsdorf, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Snelson Seed Co, Copenhagen
RED IRON OXIDE—300 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen

RESIN, SYNTHETIC—52 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
6 bls, F L Kraemer, London
133 bls, C Woloch Co, Rotterdam
17 dms, Rotterdam
5 cks, Alkydol Lab, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Alexandria
ROMARIN OIL—3 dms, Roubeehez Inc, Marseille
ROSEMARY LEAVES—120 bls, Lisbon
ROSEWOOD OIL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
10 dms, American Trust Co, Iquitos
2 dms, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
1 dm, French American Banking Corp, Iquitos
SELENIUM METAL POWDER—5 cs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
SERPENTINA ROOT—30 bgs, River Plate Corp, London
SESAME SEED—263 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
HULLED—250 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Alexandria
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, I N Rowe, Calcutta
60 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—740 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
134 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
SODIUM p-AMINO SALICYLATE—10 dms, Globe Shipping Co, Hamburg
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SPERMACETI WAX—150 ctns, Glasgow
STARCH—2,000 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
SUMAC EXTRACT—60 cks, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
TALC—1,429 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Leghorn
4,900 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TALL OIL PITCH—265 dms, G S Ziegler & Co, Stugsund
TAPIOCA—500 bgs, Intercambio Commercial Inc, Rio de Janeiro
450 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
833 bgs, First National Boston, Itajai
1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE — 10 cs, Conray Products Co, Yokohama
10 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Kobe
15 cs, F T Foster, Kobe
THIOUREA DIOXIDE — 1 dm, Argus Chemical Corp, Liverpool
25 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLPHOSPHATE — 1 dm, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—140 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—521 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Beira
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—40 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Antwerp
UREA—440 bgs, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—3,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—21 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Marseilles
1 cs, First National Boston, London
POWDER—16 dms, Zink & Trieste, Marseilles
17 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Marseilles
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Port au Prince
1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Rotterdam
WATTLE EXTRACT—510 bgs, River Plate Corp, Mombasa
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—125 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
55 dms, Genoa
WAX—20 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
ZINC SULFIDE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam

Baltimore

GLUE—350 bgs, D C Andrews, London
PEATMOSS—450 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

Boston

GLUE—250 bgs, D C Andrews, London
MUSTARD SEED—80 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Corp, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,990 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—1,120 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Montevideo

Los Angeles

AGAR—20 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
15 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, London
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Siain
CAKE—5,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
3,360 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
OIL MEAL—7,100 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
FISH OIL—100 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
2 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
OLIVE OIL—175 dms, Genoa
PALM OIL—420 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Belawan Deli
PEAT MOSS—1,250 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
250 bls, Downey Fertilizer Co, Bremen
850 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Downey Inc, Bremen
1,000 bls, Frasers, Rotterdam
250 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Rotterdam
250 bls, Bremen
POLLACKLIVER OIL—250 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Otaru

Norfolk

PEATMOSS—400 bls, J M Trading Corp, Bremen

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—40 cs, Middlesbrough
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,280 bgs, Beira
CLAY—540 bgs, Bremen
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,500 bgs, Antwerp
GINGER—23 bgs, Guyabal
GYPSUM—5,118 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
PEATMOSS—2,360 bls, Bremen
300 bls, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—103,974 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
237,271 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatucal
103,645 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Aruba
107,403 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
177,694 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
607,158 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
213,772 bbls, Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
110,573 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Amuay Bay
190,381 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
RED IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, Hull
SUMAC LEAVES—100 bls, Palermo
UREA—13,000 bgs, Middlesbrough
551 bgs, Antwerp

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,040 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Loureneo Marques
1,000 bgs, Lourenco Marques
1,760 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
BONEMEAL—107 tons, John W Hall, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—3,991 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
CASEIN—45 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
CLOVES—200 bgs, Transpacific Transportation Co, Durban
COPAL GUM—39 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Hongkong
COPRA—1,050 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Jose Panganiban
750 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
500 tons, Dumaguete
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
20 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
MACE—33 cs, Catz American Co, Djakarta
MELAMINE—4 bgs, F P Dow Co, London
NUTMEGS—205 bgs, Port of Spain
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Veronica Olive Oil Co, Malaga
258 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Malaga
50 dms, R Vannucci Co, Cadiz
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
P P Dow Co, Singapore
70 bgs, G H Winram, Singapore
bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—211,035 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
36,563 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
SUN FLOWER SEED MEAL—3,305 bgs, Intercerea, Buenos Aires
2,135 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Buenos Aires
4,385 bgs, Buenos Aires

Interior Oil and Gas Post To Bauer of Standard Oil

Conrad J. Bauer has been appointed an assistant director of the oil and gas division of the Department of the Interior, Secretary of the Interior McKay has announced.

Mr. Bauer will direct over-all activities in the development and coordination of plans to assure a worldwide supply-demand balance for petroleum and gas and their products. He will also be responsible for the effective functioning of the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee, and will represent the United States on the Petroleum planning Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Origanization and head its working group. The position of assistant director is newly-created in the oil and gas division.

Mr. Bauer has been head of the foreign petroleum economics section of the coordination and economics department of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and has been in the company's employ more than thirty-five years. In the recent defense emergency, Mr. Bauer was engaged in the work of the statistical committee of the foreign petroleum supply committee, established by the Petroleum Administration for Defense. During World War II, he served in an advisory capacity on committees concerned with foreign petroleum supply problems, which were set up by the Petroleum Administration for War.

Standard Oil of California Names 2 Vice-Presidents

Standard Oil Company of California has announced the appointments of E. J. McClanahan as vice-president and director of western operations and O. N. Miller as vice-president.

Mr. McClanhan will have responsibility for operations of the company in seven western states, Hawaii and Alaska. Mr. Miller, who had been general manager of California Standard's manufacturing department for the past eight years, joined the company in 1934. His experience embraces both the research and refining fields, including planning and design of the Ras Tanura refinery in Saudi Arabia. Before going to San Francisco in 1946, Mr. Miller was superintendent of the cracking division at California Standard's El Segundo, Calif., refinery.

Small Business Seen Bowing

—*Continued from page 4*

1900 to 1953 of 264. The present trend of business failures is running downward while the trend was steadily upwards through the second half of 1953."

The agency's report contained a number of charts depicting various phases of the economic picture. Chart eight showed the changes in the share of total production represented by changes in value added by manufacture and was broken down into various industry classes. It showed that the decrease in the small business share was greatest for plastics and chemicals between 1947 and 1952. The decrease in the plastics group exceeded 12 percent and for chemicals it was 8 percent.

The report commented:—

"Although there was some decline in economic activity during 1949, the period from 1947 through 1952 was one of expanding economic activity. This is particularly true in the case of manufacturers engaged in the production of chemicals, transportation equipment, instruments and related products, machinery and primary metals. In these industries the smaller manufacturers were not able to maintain their relative positions.

"It is impossible to say how much of this loss of economic position was due to the increased utilization of existing capacity and how much was due to the actual increase in capacities of larger plants owned by larger concerns. It would seem though that the changes were due relatively more to plant expansion than to the former factor."

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• LEUCINOL, I (—)
• LEUCORIBOFLAVINE
• LEUCYLGLYCYLGLYCYLGLYCINE
• LIPOSITOL
• LITHIUM ALUMINUM HYDRIDE
• LITHIUM BORON HYDRIDE
• LITHIUM PERSULFATE
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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The general market outlook in essential oils was for continued price firmness, with a few exceptions. What might possibly be the impending invasion of Formosa has further aggravated the already severely short supply of citronella oil. Prices on spot jumped 20 cents during the week with the likelihood of additional increases in the near future. Both Formosa and Ceylon qualities were advanced as well as what small amount of true Java oil was on hand. Another item reflecting strength was lemongrass oil. Spot prices were very firm with advances expected imminently. It has been reported from India that some shippers had apparently sold short on contract commitments. It was expected that they would be forced to cover their commitments in a rising market. Prices were expected to go higher since only about 200 tons were expected to be available for sale from September to January.

The annual output of lemongrass oil in India has been estimated at about 600 tons. The United States was said to have accounted for approximately three quarters of the 400 tons exported during the May to August period.

On the decline, wormwood oil was reduced 50 cents per pound. This was the sole reduction among essential oils although there were weak spots in the market, especially in oils of domestic origin. Returning to items holding a firm position, camphor, cedarwood and ocotea cymbarum oils continued quite strong. No early improvements were expected in the supply of any of the aforementioned items. Indeed, it appears that the tightness in supply would continue for some time, although the extent of consumer demand remains an unknown factor.

The seeds and spices market was fairly active, pricewise, last week. Pepper prices continued to decline as has occurred in recent weeks, with Malabar pepper off 7 cents per pound and white pepper down 2 cents from previous levels. Caraway seed advanced 1 cent per pound while Roumanian coriander seed increased ½ cent. Clove was very firm on spot and offers from Madagascar have been all virtually withdraws, according to trade advices. Further price advances were felt to be likely, for spot sale. Jamaica pimento remained very firm while all qualities of poppy seed were upped 3 cents per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Oil, citronella, 20c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 3c. per lb.
Dutch, 3c. per lb.
Polish, 3c. per lb.
Turkish, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Pepper, black, Malabar, 7c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.
Oil, wormwood, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 11, 1953
137.95	137.99	137.84	148.22

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Essential Oils

Camphor—Supplies of camphoraceous oils continued tight and gave no indication of any early improvement expected. Spot prices on white oil of camphor ranged from 31c. to 38c. per pound while camphor sassafrassy ranged from 38c. to 45c. per pound.

Caraway—The rising price of caraway seed was expected to be reflected in higher prices for the oil in the near future. Already there appeared to be signs of a firming trend in caraway oil, NF. Some dealers were in a better position, supply-wise, to resist any pressure to raise prices since they had bought the seed earlier this year when prices were considerably lower than there are, at present.

Cardamom—There were no reported price changes in this oil. Cardamom seed prices have been steady for some time and consumer demand was reported to be fair, on he whole. Prices ranged from $37 to $50 per pound.

Cedarwood—Demand for cedarwood oil remained at strong levels while supplies continued short of consumer requirements. Prices held very firmly with the low of the market at $1 per pound. It was understood that any oil being sold at the $1 price was, of course, to accommodate regular customer contracts.

Citronella—Prices were advanced 20c. per pound last week on all varieties of citronella oil. The threat of imminent invasion of Taiwan (Formosa) in addition to the already short supply position of citronella oil combined to push spot prices sharply higher, it was said. Prospects for additional price boosts in the near future were said to be very tangible.

Dillweed—New crop oil was reported due to come into the market by the end of the month. Prices, to date, have held generally unchanged and contracts for the new crop material were available. The extent of the crop is still not definitely known and sellers have, as a result, held prices at previous levels.

Lemongrass—The market on spot was exceedingly firm at $1.70 to $2.20 per pound. There was reportedly little oil left at the lower price and judging from reports received from India, the market will go higher.

At origin, the market was reported stronger as shippers moved to cover short contracts. Out of the 400 tons exported from May, over 300 tons went to the USA, the United Kingdom and Continent having bought only about 100 tons. It was rumored that London merchants have sold short a good quantity to London and Continent consumers for September onwards. If this is true they will have to cover their requirements at higher prices. The quantity available for sale will be only about 200 tons, and if the prices are higher, availability will only be 125 to 150 tons. Speculators have already entered the market and if the market is favorable for holding, they will hold a good quantity from forthcoming supplies.

The annual output of lemongrass oil in India is about 600 tons. During May to August, 45 percent of the total output has been shipped. From September to January the available quantity will be about 300 tons, out of which about 100 tons would be covered by buyers other than exporters. The quantity available for exporters would be only 200 tons until the next season. Most of the exporters have made substantial forward commitments and at each month they come with their requirements. Prices continue to climb as supplies remain inadequate to meet overall demand.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Very few offers continue to be heard from origin. Supplies here remain tight and prices very firm. Current quotations ranged from $1.10 to $1.50 per pound.

Peppermint—Supplies of good quality, new crop, peppermint oil were reported to be none to plentiful. Prices, as a result, have shown a tendency toward firmness. The extent of consumer demand will be the determining factor in the price picture, nevertheless, it was said. Demand, on the whole, was fair.

Spearmint—The price pattern in spearmint oil was toward weakness in view of the extent of consumer interest and the size of the new crop. Prices were bottomed at $4 per pound, although some shading below this figure was heard.

Wormwood—Wormwood oil was off 50c. per pound last week, for spot sale. Prices currently ranged from $5 to $6.85 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—The continued rise in lemongrass oil prices was reflected in higher citral prices. The current schedule ranged from $4 to $4.50 per pound with prospects of further increases in the near future.

Rumers of the possibility of the commercial production of citral through a new, synthetic process persisted last week. Such a process would be most welcome in view of the growing scarcity of lemongrass oil, which is the present commercially employed source of citral. The outlook for the immediate future was for a continued growing tightness in the supply of lemongrass oil and, consequently, citral.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Mexican anise seed advanced ½c., on spot, and was quoted at 21½c.-22c. per pound. Syrian quality was up 1½c., being offered at 21c.-21½c.

Caraway Seed—Demand for caraway seed remained steady, on spot. Prices continued to advance, reflecting the very strong market at origin. Current quotations ranged from 18½c. to 19c. per pound, an increase of 1c. per pound.

Cinnamon—Prices advanced sharply, on

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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spot, with No. 2 Ceylon cinnamon up 8c. per pound to 62c., while "0000" grade was nominal.

Clove—Reports from origin indicated a very firm market there. On spot, prices held strongly, but unchanged last week. The current market had Madagascar clove at 65c. per pound while Zanzibar quality was pegged at 10c. higher.

Coriander Seed—Roumanian coriander seed was advanced ½c. per pound last week. The current price was 8½c. per pound. Moroccan coriander seed was steady at 10½c. per pound.

Pepper—Pepper prices continued to slide last week as prices dropped 7c. on black, Malabar pepper. White pepper declined 2c. per pound, on spot. Spot quotations by late in the week were at 78c. for black pepper and 88c. for white pepper. Over recent weeks, pepper prices have declined almost as rapidly as they had advanced earlier in the summer.

Poppy Seed—Poppy seed prices continued to advance last week, on spot, as all qualities went higher in price. All grades were upped 3c. over preceding week's levels. Argentine and Turkish poppy seeds were currently quoted at 28c. per pound while Dutch poppy seed was higher at 33c. and Polish seed virtually nominal at 32c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans—The market continued very strong both on spot and at origin. Reports from Madagascar were that prices of green vanilla continue to go up. Vanilla bean curers were said to be in the enviable position of having shippers besiege them with offers that advance higher almost daily. To what heights prices will finally attain remained strictly conjectural but there appears to be no factors which can appreciably deter further advancing of the market in view of the facts.

Several tons were recently sold by the curers to exporters at the equivalent of $21 per kilo, f.o.b. It was said that certain exporters do not hesitate in paying a high price in order to obtain the merchandise available this year.

The bulk of the stock is in the hands of the exporters. By that, is meant the 1953 crop, which is, of course, completely cured. The 1954 crop which is now being cured will only be sold to the exporters in January or February with the exception of some lots which have already been committed.

There is still a limited amount of old crop vanilla in the hands of the Chinese curers in the back country. They sell from time to time. This tonnage, however, is of little importance and cannot be accurately estimated. The stock in the hands of the Chinese curers, as well as in the hands of the exporters should not influence the current situation, to any appreciable degree. The exporters have sufficient finances to hold stocks for a long period of time and the Chinese also, it was said.

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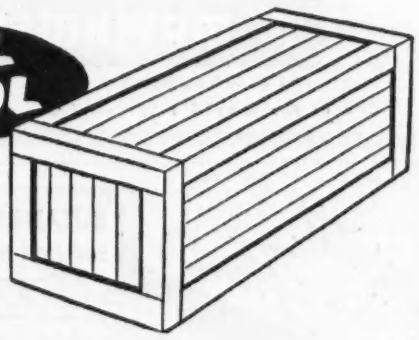

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Deep Rock Oil Appoints Woods Aid to Vice-Prees.

Thell C. Woods, formerly process superintendent of Deep Rock Oil Corporation's Cushing refinery, has been promoted to assistant to the vice-president. Raymond Feasel will become process superintendent replacing Mr. Woods. Mr. Feasel was formerly fuels manufacture supervisor.

In another change, Quentin E. Benedict has been promoted from lubricants manufacturing supervisor to assistant process superintendent. Thomas Coleman Jones, formerly shift supervisor, has been promoted to cracking plant foreman.

Aceto Adds Fatty Acid to Line Of Raw Materials for Cosmetics

Aceto Chemical Company, New York, has added the saturated C22 fatty acid, behenic acid, to its line of cosmetic raw materials. This fatty acid is said by the company to be of particular interest because of its higher melting point of 80 degrees centigrade, about two degrees centigrade above the melting point of stearic acid. Aceto reported that its product is about 90 percent pure, and stated that this is the highest purity commercially available.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Further weakness in soybeans resulted in lower prices for the oil, which was reflected in other edible oils. The widest decline took place in soybean oil while the drop in refined cottonseed, corn and peanut oils was less drastic. Trading in these grades also lacked volume and was restricted to prompt requirements.

The tone of industrial oils continued easy. Consuming demand continued slow and prices were lower. Linseed oil was inactive and prompt shipment was softer and available at concessions for carlot business. Tung oil was quiet and under pressure with light buying at fractional decline. Oiticica oil was dropped sharply for prompt and later delivery only to consumers by a leading factor. Crude coconut oil was weaker due to quiet demand and increased offers for shipment. Copra also was lower.

The firmest fats on the list last week were tallow and greases as a result of increased buying interest for shipment abroad. Offers for immediate shipment were scarce and commanded premiums. Inedible grades were sharply higher, while edible tallow and all hog choice white grease were boosted sharply for export. Domestic demand was fair, chiefly from small buyers. Soapers ideas were below asking prices.

Trading in carnauba and other vegetable waxes continued in the doldrums. Lack of consuming interest for carnauba brought out selling pressure and sizable lots were available at concessions. However, beeswax, Japan wax and ouricury continued firm at current quotations.

Demand for oilmeals contiued restricted to nearby delivery. Soyban was weaker, dropping $6 per ton and peanut meal $2 per ton. Cottonseed and linseed meal were quiet and unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.
inedible, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, refd., ½c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, 1c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean meal, $6 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 11, 1953
105.56	108.08	109.95	91.89

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Deliveries of domestic oil against contracts were in steady demand while new business was reported light. No. 1 Brazilian oil was maintained at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—This market was easier and off fractionally. Crude declined to 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, first half September; 11⅝c., second half and 11½c., October forward. At New York tankcars were lower at 12½c. per pound, prompt and later delivery.

Corn—Crude was off slightly, with light sales at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was lower at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures developed a stronger following the bullish goverinment cotton crop report which was 828,000 bales smaller than the a month ago as a result of drought conditions throughout the southern area. This stiffened the market and prices scored fractional gains. Otherwise the market lacked new feature, with trading light and chiefly professional. The trade, however, operated cautiously due to the prospect of a large soybean crop that will make up for the smaller cotton crop in terms of oil. Cash oil was easier, with sales of 20 tankcars of bleachable oil at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, spot, which was reflected in lower salad oil at 17¾c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Weather condition in the cotton belt were reported unfavorable due to drought and reports indicated that the cotton crop has been further decreased since the government forecast.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet, but steady for nearby at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, throughout the belt.

The Department of Agriculture reported sales of 13,297,100 pounds of cottonseed oil to refiners and consumers for domestic use and 3,347,270 pounds for export from August 12 through 23.

Drought and scorching heat in August slashed the government cotton crop estimate as of September 1 to 11,832,000 bales about 828,000 bales less than the previous month and 28 percent smaller than last year's production of 16,465,000 bales. The 10-year average (1943-52) is 12,448,000 bales.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	2	16.00	16.00	15.80@16.00
October	27	15.35	15.10	15.27@15.35
December	42	15.25	14.90	15.14@15.20
1955				
March	24	15.35	15.08	15.22@15.26
May	34	15.19	15.00	15.17@15.26

Total sales, 129 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills nearby. Crude soybean oil 14⅛c. tankcars. Decatur, first half September. Cottonseed meal, old process, $70 per ton sacked, Memphis and solvent, $68. Cottonseed hulls, $14 per ton bulk and $18 sacked, Memphis, September.

Linseed — Consuming interest continued inactive for forward delivery as buyers had hopes of obtaining oil at lower prices later in the season. Raw oil was quoted at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, September and at 15½c., exwarehouse. October was offered at 13c. and November-December, 12½c. per pound, Minneapolis basis. Demand for oil against former contracts continued active.

Minneapolis.—Activity in linseed oil was dull the past week now that rank and file of trade appears to be rather comfortably covered up to yearend. Only routine fill-in sales were being made by trade that normally does not book too far ahead. Shipping instructions continued good for this time of the year. Raw oil in tankcars at weekend was quoted at 15c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for September delivery; 13c. on October; 12.5c. November-December; 12.6c. January-March, 12.7c. April-June, and 12.8c. July forward.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	8,760,000	7,680,000
Since Sept. 1.....	10,760,000	7,680,000

Flaxseed—Offers of cash seed were light. Market was firmer.

The Department of Agriculture forecast the flaxseed crop at 42,158,000 bushels as of September 1 compared with 46,000,000 August 1; 37,000,000 produced last year and 10-year average of 37,000,000 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Crushers reduced bids 5c. a bushel on cash flaxseed but the cut was short-lived and bids moved back up to $3.40 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price. Little seed moved at the $3.35 level. Spot cash offerings were light, amounting to 40 cars and 1,500 bushels in truckiots. Bookings "to-arrive" were heavy, totaling 525 cars and in excess of one-quarter million bushels in varied-sized lots from store—some ranging as high as 30,000 bushels per lot. Actual receipts of flaxseed during the holiday-shortened week (closed Labor day) totaled 983 cars, with 60 cars going to the Commodity Credit Corp. This compared with the previous week's run of 671 cars and with 378 cars received in the like week last year. Shipments of seed from Minneapolis totaled 195 cars as against 274 cars the previous week and only 14 cars a year ago. Harvesting progressed into the Red River Valley of Minnesota-North Dakota but complaints from some sectors were of disappointing yields. Some northerly fields of flaxseed were said to be about two weeks away from harvest.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week.	1,720,250	810,750	337,750	35,000
Since Sept. 1..	1,826,750	810,750	491,750	35,000

Oiticica — Continued quiet demand further weakened this market. Tankcars were sharply dropped to 16c. per pound, prompt delivery. Drums also were lower at 17¼c., carlots and to 17¾c. for less quantities.

Olive — Business was reported spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Stocks on spot were ample and quoted at $2.25 to $2.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quantity.

Peanut—Light sales of crude were reported at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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mills. Offers were not liberal. Refined oil was lower at 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

The Indian government has announced that shippers of peanut oil will be granted export allotments through October 31. Also export duty of 350 rupees per ton has been levied (1 rupee—U. S. $0.21). Allotments will be based at 15 percent by volume exported by the shipper in any fiscal year from April 1, 1948, through March 31, 1952. Peanut exports also may be used as a basis for a quota of peanut oil at the rate of 2½ long tons of peanuts to 1 long ton of oil. No quota will be granted for more than 400 tons.

Soybean — Trend of the market continued lower last week, prices declining sharply. Trading was light and spotty. Crude was sold at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, first half September; 13½c. straight September; 12⅞c. straight October; 11⅝c. asked; October-December and 11½c. January-March, same basis. Refined salad was lower at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, first half September and 16¼c., second half.

Soybeans crop was forecast at 324,713,000 bushels as of September 1 by the Department of Agriculture against 304,000,000 bushels, August 1, 262,000,000 produced last year and 10-year average of 230,000,000 bushels.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended September 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	82	13.64	13.24	13.33S
October	3	11.95	11.86	11.87@11.95
December	12	11.65	11.30	11.48@11.53
1955				
March	5	11.72	11.45	11.55@11.58
May	15	11.80	11.65	11.59@11.65

Total sales, 117 contracts.

Tung—Selling pressure and quiet demand kept this market unsettled, with prices off ¼c. Light sales were reported at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower at 23c. per pound, carlots, and up to 23½c. for smaller quantities. Imports amounted to 521 drums at New York from Beira, Africa, last week.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Market was reported dull and featureless. Shipments were merely nominal, about $100 per ton, c.i.f. Brazilian ports.

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	1,384,500	.....
Previous week	564,750	*4,484,000
Corresponding week, 1953	132,000	990,400
Total this year	75,460,150	27,480,000
Corresponding period, 1953	*76,845,650	94,392,300

*Corrected.

Copra—Slow demand and increased offers weakened this market. Prompt shipments were lower at $157 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Cocoa Butter—Trading was quiet. Market was lower and nominal at 92c. per pound, spot delivery.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Improved export demand stiffened this market and prices were fractionally higher. Yellow grease sold up

—Continued on page 73

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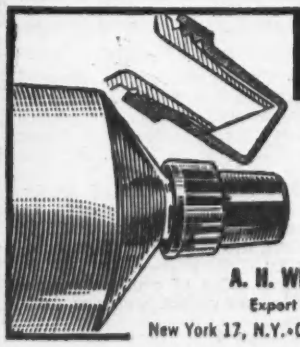
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Protective Coatings Materials

Advances in slab zinc were responsible for an increase in zinc dust, which moved upward ½ cent per pound. Zinc oxide did not follow. Lead pigments displayed a firmer tone, with prices advanced for red lead, orange mineral, and litharge. These items were raised ¼ cent per pound. Basic lead sulfates and basic lead silicates moved up ½ cent per pound. An increase was also effected for lead monosilicate. There was no movement in lead carbonate prices. At the week's end the market held its advances and continued to display a strong tone. Mercuric oxide advanced, affected by the continued spiral in mercury metal prices.

Sales volume of alkyd resins was affected to some extent by the slowdown in the automobile industry in preparation for new model cars. From other consumers, however, demand was reported holding up pretty well. Prices for epoxys were steady following the reductions effected previously by two major producers. Sales in maleics were reported as slightly more active, with prices steady. The market for di-isooctyl phthalate showed a healthy degree of activity, causing some producers to state that the aims of recent price reductions had been achieved. Dibutyl phthalate and tricresyl phosphate moved well at steady prices.

The market for copal and dammar gums remained largely unchanged. Sellers' attitudes at primary sources were steady and firm. Casein exhibited a good deal of strength, following an increase in buying interest by paper mills. The floor price set by IAPI remained firm, with strong indications that it would be held at least throughout the month. The French market also appeared firmer.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead, blue, basic, sulfate, ½c. per lb.
monosilicate, 0.2c. per lb.
red, 95% Pb_3O_4, ¼c. per lb.
97% Pb_3O_4, ¼c. per lb.
98% Pb_3O_4, ¼c.per lb.
white, basic, silicate, ½c. per lb.
sulfate, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ¼c. per lb.
Mercuric oxide, yellow, tech., 50c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 10, 1953
97.05	96.62	96.61	90.22

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—Demand from the rubber industry was reported to have picked up following the settlement of the strike that had halted operations in some plants. Total overall demand, in fact, was said to be about normal for this season, with any changes in the coming week expected to be in an upward direction. Quotations were unchanged over the past week.

Earth Colors—Sales during the past month were estimated by some producers to have been roughly equal to those of August, 1953. September got off to a rather slow beginning, however, and the outlook for the balance of the month was uncertain as yet. The weak spot now is the automotive industry, according to trade sources. With the automobile industry currently slowing down for changeovers to new models, their reduced consumption has been keenly felt. Demand from other consumers in the paint line was reported holding up well.

Lead Pigments—All lead pigments displayed a firmer tone during the week, as a result of the advance for the metal, and some pigments themselves were inreased in price. Red lead, orange mineral and litharge were each advanced ¼ cent per pound across the board. Basic lead sulfates and basic lead silicates moved up ½ cent on all size shipments. An increase effected in lead monosilicate amounted to 20 cents per 100 pounds. Lead carbonate prices showed no movement over the week, chiefly because they had moved some time previously and were found to be stable at their present levels in spite of the latest advance in lead metal. At the week's end the market continued to display a firm tone, with prices for lead metal on the London market, as well, maintaining a good deal of strength.

Mercuric Oxide—Yellow mercuric oxide was raised 50c. per pound last week, reflecting the spiralling in prices for mercury metal. New quotations for bulk lots of yellow oxide ranged from $5.58 per pound in quantities of 1,000 pounds or over, and from $5.60 in smaller lots. The producers, in commenting on the increase, cited the continued advance for the metal over recent months, and stated that a rise in the oxide, as in all mercurials, had been inevitable.

Titanium Dioxide—Prices were maintained without change. The supply position of this material was held to be quite satisfactory from the consumer's point of view, since production remained at levels high enough to cover market demands without pinch. Long range plans in the industry indicated that production would keep pace with increased consuming demands.

Zinc Pigments—Advances in slab zinc were responsible for an increase in zinc dust, which shifted upward ½ cent per pound during the previous week. Zinc oxide did not follow. The market in zinc oxide was reported running along evenly during the week and remained without special feature. New quotations for zinc dust listed carlot shipments at 14¾ cents per pound, and less than carlots at 15¾ cents per pound.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Sales volume was hurt to some extent by the slowdown in the automobile industry in preparation for new model cars. From other consumers, however, demand was reported to be holding up fairly well, with material moving about as well as could be expected. Prices remained firm throughout the week.

Epoxys—Prices of two major producers remained steady at recently reduced levels. Business was said to be moderately good, with demand filled from present production without any particular difficulty.

Maleics—Sales were reported to be moderately active so far during September, but it was hard to say anything definite as to the real pattern until at least the middle of the month. As of the past week, however, several producers stated that demand seemed a bit heavier. Prices were steady and were not expected to change in the immediate future.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Prices were steady at the levels of recent weeks. Producers stated that they were not considering any changes in the immediate future, since they appeared not to be losing sales because of competition.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate — The market showed a healthy degree of activity, causing some producers to state that the aims of recent price reductions had been achieved. Those sources that lowered prices expected current quotations to hold. Not all suppliers had as yet moved their prices, and some stated that they had no immediate plans to do so.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Some manufacturers stated that sales had shown a slight decline from some quarters, following the postponement of the trucking strike in New York. Some users had bought heavier to maintain their inventories in the event the strike materialized at the first of September. With a new deadline to consider, some sales stimulus was expected from this source at the end of the month. Regardless of the effect of the strike, however, sales on a whole were considered to be holding their own pretty well.

Tricresyl Phosphate—A very nice level of sales was maintained over the past week, according to industry sources. Demand for use as a gasoline additive held up well, although the period for greatest consumption of gasoline was past. This condition was not expected to affect the market greatly, however, since the additive is a small item, percentagewise, in gasoline. Use as a plasticizer material continued active, with a moderately good demand maintained by the electrical industry for use in cables.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The market appeared markedly firmer during the past week, with buying by paper mills becoming more active. Prices quoted by an industry source ranged from 24½c. to 27c. per pound. The floor price set by the IAPI was steady, with strong indications that it would be

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Color (Gardner 1933)	1	1	1+	3
Film Properties				
Sward Hardness—100% alkyd	18	6	4	2
80% alkyd—20% melamine	34	21	19	16
Gloss (60° Glossmeter)	95	93	91	89
% Increase in yellowing	71	78	91	100

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held throughout the month. The French market was also reported firmer, with prices ranging from 23¾c. to 24c. per pound. Nothing was expected from Holland until November, and very little even then.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production, shipments and stocks of hide and bone glue for July, as compared with June.

Production

	Pounds	
	July	June
Hide glue, total	2,819,941	4,383,067
Low grade	950,682	1,267,679
Medium grade	935,185	1,375,486
High grade	662,673	1,028,807
Extra high grade	271,401	711,095
Bone glue, total	3,888,648	4,323,025
Green	3,194,287	3,319,449
Extracted	394,361	1,003,576
Glue, total	6,708,589	8,706,092

Shipments

High glue, total	3,254,028	3,209,032
Low grade	1,172,680	1,267,746
Medium grade	999,951	848,431
High grade	701,623	637,346
Extra high grade	379,774	455,509
Bone glue, total	5,361,209	4,356,581
Green	4,055,105	3,163,192
Extracted	1,306,104	1,193,389
Glue, total	8,615,237	7,565,613

Stocks (End of Month)

High glue, total	27,776,236	28,210,323
Low grade	12,126,822	12,349,678
Medium grade	6,413,091	6,495,202
High grade	5,975,622	6,036,956
Extra high grade	3,260,701	3,328,487
Bone glue, total	15,283,813	16,756,374
Green	9,577,140	10,437,958
Extracted	5,706,673	6,318,416
Glue, total	43,060,049	44,966,697

Naphthenates — The market for these driers continued dull and quiet. Consumers ordered only what they needed at unchanged prices.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—The market for this material remained unchanged throughout the week. Supplies were ample for demand, and prices maintained a stable aspect. Inquiry was described as being fairly routine in nature.

Dammar Gum—Consumers found that supplies of this material were available in ample amounts for most demands, with prices remaining at their earlier levels. The market situation was expected to remain without feature in the coming weeks. Sellers' attitudes at primary sources remained steady and firm.

Shellac — Quotations for lemon, superfine, and TN grades were listed as nominal. Dealers in this country were still plagued with a firm market in Calcutta together with a fairly spotty domestic demand. Inquiry could pick up slightly later in the month, however, it was believed.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	‡Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
F	...	...	...	$7.55	...
G	...	...	...	7.55	...
H	...	...	...	7.55	...
M	...	...	$7.65	7.63	$7.70
N	$7.65	...	7.78§	...	7.85
WG	7.70	...	7.83§	7.90	...
WW	7.90	...	8.03§	7.90§	...
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	...	7.60
M	...	...	7.50	7.55	7.57
N	...	...	7.61§	...	...
WW	...	...	...	7.87	8.10

Tankcars (for week ended September 3)—
K $7.20, M $7.225, N $7.225, WG $7.25; 1,497*

Sales, USDA

285*	...	1,670*	1,407*	519*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $8.60, N $8.65, WG $8.75, WW $8.90

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.514‡§	...	...	.51†	.509‡§
Sales	8.000¶	...	...	4.000¶	50.000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ¶Gallons. ‡Average price. §Holiday.

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The results of the laboratory work undertaken showed that four of the oils, those not being highly refined, did have a tendency to stain furniture lacquers, while four more highly refined oils tested in an identical manner, did not stain.
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Rufus F. Wint
Cellulose Products Department
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
936 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del. IC54-8

Oil Chemists Shape October Meeting Plans

—Continued from page 7

J. C. Cowan, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

Papers to be presented at concurrent general session B on the morning of the eleventh are the following:—

Thermal Decomposition of Peroxides from Autoxidized Linoleate and Oleate, by O. S. Privett, C. Nickell and W. O. Lundberg, Hormel Institute, Austin, Minn.

The Lipoxidase-Catalyzed Oxidation of Sodium Linoleate, by O. S. Privett, C. Nickell, P. D. Boyer and W. O. Lundberg, Hormel Institute.

The Reaction of Methyl Stearate, Methyl Oleate and Methyl Linoleate with Benzoyl Peroxide, by S. A. Harrison and D. H. Wheeler, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Reaction of Methyl Oleate and Methyl Stearate with Di-t-butyl Peroxide, by S. A. Harrison, K. E. McCaleb and D. H. Wheeler, General Mills.

Reactions of Fatty Materials with Oxygen. XVII. Some Observations on the Secondary Products of Autoxidation of Methyl Oleate, by J. E. Coleman, H. B. Knight and Daniel Swern, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory.

Reactions of Fatty Materials with Oxygen. XVIII. Catalytic Hydrogenation of Autoxidized Methyl Oleate and Oleic Acid. Preparation of Monohydroxystearic Acids, by J. E. Coleman and Daniel Swern, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory.

Determination of Oxirane Oxygen in Epoxidized Fatty Materials, by J. N. Shaw and W. F. McKusick, Archer-Daniels Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

The afternoon of the eleventh will be given over to concurernt symposia on drying oils and waste disposal. Papers to be heard at the drying oils sessions are:—

Interrelationship of Supply, Price and Use of Fats and Oils for Protective Coatings, by S. O. Sorensen, Archer-Daniels-Midland.

The Isolation and Characterization of the Polymers Formed During the Autoxidation of Ethyl Linolenate, by L. A. Witting, S. S. Chang and F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Polarographic Studies of Fat Oxidation, by S. S. Kalbag, K. A. Narayan, S. S. Chang and F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois.

Glyceride Structure of Vegetable Oils by Countercurrent Distribution. I. Linseed Oil, by H. J. Dutton and J. A. Cannon, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

Epoxidation and Hydroxylation of Linseed Oil, by Wouter Bosch, E. A. Rueve and H. M. Hauge, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

The Use of Acetone in Solvent Segregation of Vegetable Oils, by C. G. Youngs and H. R. Sallans, Prairie Regional Laboratory, National Research Council, Saskatoon, Canada.

Production of Polyvinyl Esters by Ester Interchange, by E. W. Eckey, R. O. Alderson and R. J. Woestman, Eckey Research Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Selective Acidolysis, a New Method for the Segregation of Drying and semidrying Oils, by H. J. Lanson, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Waste Treatment Methods

To be discussed at the waste disposal symposium on October 11 are the following topics:—

Waste Treatment Methods, by R. J. Ellison, St. Paul consultant.

The Flotation of Particles, by C. C. DeWitt, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Clean Water and What It Means to the Public and to Industry, by L. H. Smith, Minnesota Department of Health.

Air Pollution, by A. T. Stresen-Reuter, F. K. Stresen-Reuter Company, Chicago.

The drying oils symposium will be continued on the morning of October 12, with the following papers scheduled for delivery:—

Evaluation of "Hysoy" in Exterior Paints, by A. J. Lewis, H. M. Teeter, W. T. Walton and R. S. Haines, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

Oleoresinous Varnishes from Epoxy Resins and Drying Oils, by R. W. Tess, Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.

Panel Discussion: Major Problems in the Drying Oil Industry.

Keynote—Research, the Key to Future Markets for Drying Oils, by O. Wilhelmy Jr. and H. W. Barr, Battele Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Autoxidation and Oxidative Polymerization, by W. O. Lundberg, Hormel Institute.

Modification of Drying Oils, by R. L. Terrill, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Unsolved Problems in the Utilization of Drying Oils in Protective Coatings, by E. B. Fitzgerald, E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Philadelphia, Pa.

There will also be a simultaneous session on the morning of the twelfth given over to a symposium on the utilization of surfactants. Papers to be presented are the following:—

The Suppression of Soil Redeposition, by John Ross and P. T. Vitale, Colgate-Palmolive, Company, Jersey City, N. J., and A. M. Schwartz.

Surfactants in Textile Processing, by C. Pacifico and Serge Giers, American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

Surfactants in Hard-Surface Cleaning, by T. Dvorkowitz, Diversey Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

At the general session that afternoon, the following talks are slated:—

Cyclic End Groups in Polyamide Resins, by D. E. Peerman, Wesley Tolberg, and Harold Wittcoff, General Mills.

Recovery of Glycerine from Soap Kettle Lyes, by A. F. Kapecki, Wurster & Sanger, Inc., Chicago.

Some Physical Properties of Binary Mixtures of Fatty Acid Esters. I. Refractive Index and Vapor Pressure. II. Density and Viscosity, by Bernard Ackerman, I. Sollin, P. M. Althouse, J. W. Shigley and H. O. Triebold, Eastern Rigoinal Research Laboratory.

Isomerization During Hydrogenation. II. Linoleic Acid, by R. R. Allen and A. A. Kiess, Armour & Co., Chicago.

Direct Esterification of Phenols with Higher Fatty Acids, by David Aelony, General Mills.

Isomerization of Linoleate and Linolenate by Sodamide, by R. T. Holman and A. M. Abu-Nasr, Hormel Institute.

Solubility of Monoglycerides in Oil and Its Relation to the Production of Global Spread, by N. N. Hellman and H. F. Zobel, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

Polymorphism of Tristearin, by V. Mahadevan and W. O. Lundberg, Hormel Institute.

Dilatometric Investigations on Methyl Esters, by B. M. Craig, National Research Council, Saskatoon, Canada.

Consistency of Mixtures of Cottonseed and Palm Kernel Oils, by Werner Landmann and R. O. Feuge, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.

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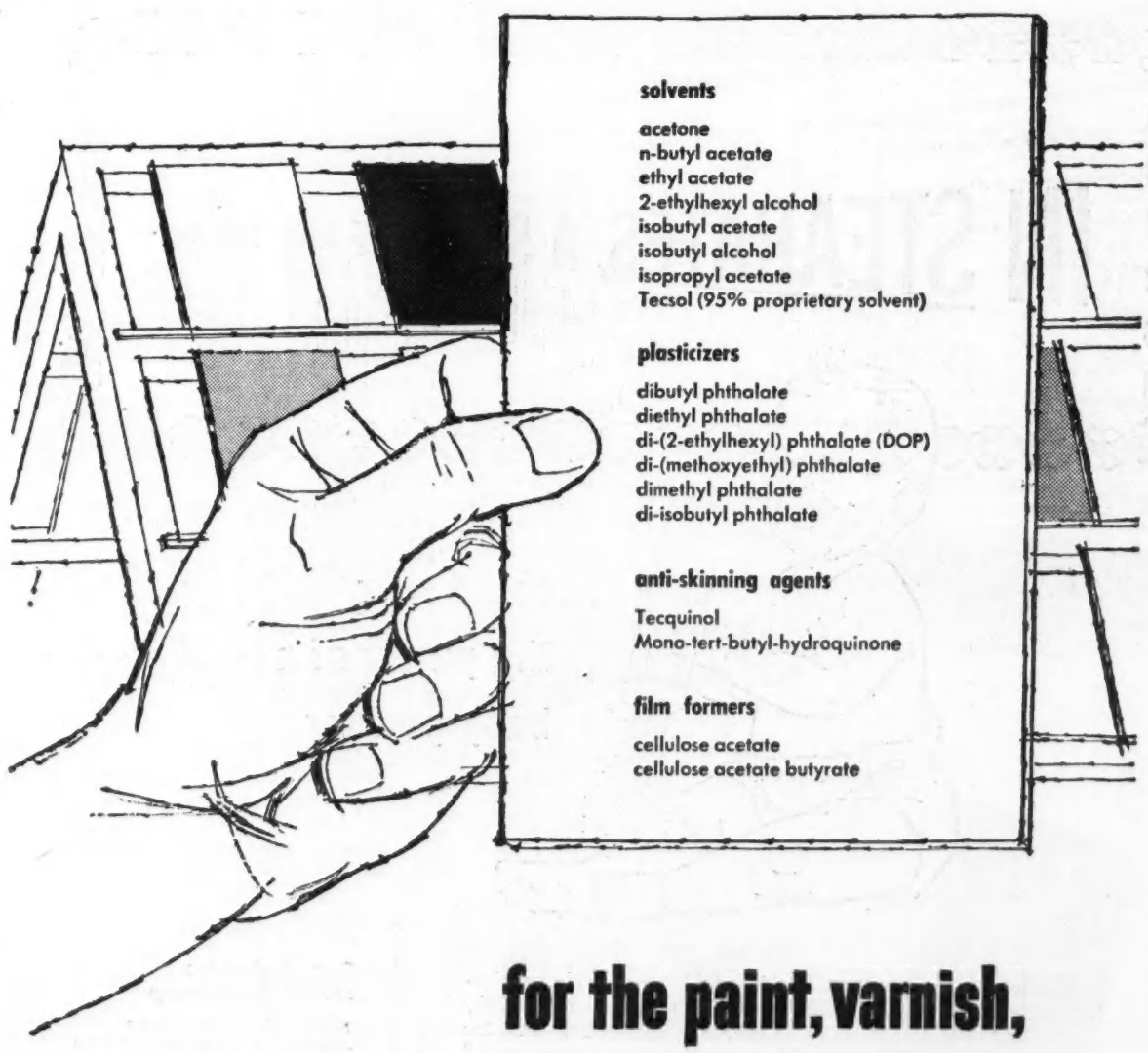

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factants use symposium is scheduled for the afternoon of the twelfth. Following are the papers lined up:—

Surface-Active Agents in Agricultural Emulsions, by G. L. Brown and G. C. Riley, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Role of Surfactants in Emulsion Polymerization, by M. Morton, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio.

Biological Action and Medical Uses of Surfactants, by E. I. Valko, Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.,

Micelle Formation and Solubilization in Nonaqueous Systems, by C. R. Singleterry, Naval Research Laboratory.

The morning of the thirteenth will be devoted to concurrent sessions—one a symposium on new analytical methods for fats and oils and the other a general session. Papers to be heard at the former are:—

Chemical Determination of Unsaturation of Fats and Derivatives, by D. S. Bolley, Baker Castor Oil Company, Bayonne, N. J.

Application of Ultraviolet Spectroscopy to the Analysis of Fats and Derivatives, by S. F. Herb, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory.

Application of Infrared Spectroscopy to the Analysis of Fats and Derivatives, by R. T. O'Connor, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Application of Chromatography to the Analysis of Fats and Derivatives, by R. T. Holman, Hormel Institute.

Scheduled for delivery at the latter session are the following talks:—

Refining Cottonseed Oil at High Rates of Shear, by R. O. Feuge, E. J. Vicknair, and N. V. Lovegren, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

High Frequency Cavitation in the Processing of Vegetable Oils, by J. H. Gass and B. F. Teasdale, Canada Linseed Oil Mills Company, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec.

Continuous Purification and Acidulation of Vegetable Oil Soapstock, by F. W. Keith Jr., V. G. Bell and F. H. Smith, Sharples Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

Solvent-Extraction of Fish Offal, by L. K. Arnold and H. C. Arvidson Jr., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Alcoholic Extraction of Vegetable Oils, by R. K. Rao, M. G. Krishna and L. K. Arnold, Iowa State College.

Solution Holdup as a Factor in Extractor Design, by C. T. Smith and J. D. Keane, Wurster & Sanger.

Investigations on the Bitter and Beany Components of Soybeans, by H. M. Teeter, L. E. Gast, E. W. Bell, W. J. Schneider and J. C. Cowan, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

The Application of Solvent Segregation to the Drying Oil Field, by A. L. Stubbs, Marine Oil Refiners of Africa, Ltd.

A Study of the Flavor Stability and Autoxidation of Beef Fats, by S. S. Chang and F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Control of Rancidity

There will be concurrent general session the final afternoon of the meeting, October 13. Papers to be presented at session A are:—

Problems in the Control of Oxidative Rancidity in Frozen Fish, by H. L. A. Tarr, Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station, Vancouver, B. C.

A Comparison of Commercially Used Phenolic Antioxidants in Edible Animal Fats, by W. M. Gearhart and B. N. Stuckey, Eastman Chemicals, Inc., Kinksport, Tenn.

The Effect of Various Antioxidants on the Keeping Quality of Yellow Grease, by W. M. Gearhart and B. N Stuckey, Eastman Chemicals.

An Instrumental Method for Measuring the Degree of Reversion and Rancidity in Edible Oils, by S. S. Chang and F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois.

Chemical Estimation of Rancidity in Edible Oils, by A. S. Henick, H. J. Togashi and J. H. Mitchell Jr., Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces, Chicago.

Determination of the Stability of Tocopherol in Autoxidizing Methyl Oleate, by H. J. Lips, National Research Council, Ottawa, Ontario.

Phosphoric Acid and Derivatives as Metal Inactivators in Edible Oils, by C. D. Evans, A. W. Schwab, P. M. Cooney and J. C. Cowan, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

The Biological Utilization of Various Esters of Linoleic Acid by Acrodynic Rats, by T. Sakuragi, H. M. Hickman and F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois.

The Nutritional Value of Polymerized Fats, by F. A. Kummerow, T. Nishida and L. A. Witting, University of Illinois.

Preparation of Phosphatidyl Ethanolamine from Soybean Phosphatides, by C. R. Scholfield and H. J. Dutton, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

Fluorescence as a Measure of Brown Substances in Soybean "Lecithin," by C. R. Scholfield and H. J. Dutton, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

Epoxy Fatty Acid Ester Plasticizers, Preparation, and Properties, by F. P. Greenspan and R. J. Gall, Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

2-Monoglycerides, by G. Y. Brokaw, E. S. Perry and W. C. Lyman, Distillation Products Industries, Rochester, N. Y.

Lipase Activity

Talks slated for presentation at session B are the following:—

The Determination of Low Levels of Lipase Activity, by W. W. Luchsinger, L. S. Cuendet, P. D. Boyer and W. F. Geddes, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

Some Effects of Semolina Lipoxidase Activity on Macaroni Quality, by G. N. Irvine, Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, Man.

Cyclization of Methyl Eleostearate, by R. F. Paschke and D. H. Wheeler, General Mills.

Synthesis of Some Very Long Chain *n*-Aliphatic Acids. VII. Solidification Point Curves of the Binary Mixtures C-36 to C-42, by V. P. Kuceski and H. A. Schuette, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Unsaturated Fatty Acids Obtained from Beef Testicular Tissues. I. Low Temperature Urea Complexes, by W. Jordan jr.., M. E. Freeman, Joseph McLaughlin, jr., and O. E. McElroy, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Thermal Polymerization of Normal Linolenate, Alpha- and Beta-Eleostearates, by R. F. Paschke and D. H. Wheeler, General Mills.

A New Chromatographic System and Its Application to the Study of Fats, by W. D. Lewis, Wisconsin Alumni and Research Foundation, Madison.

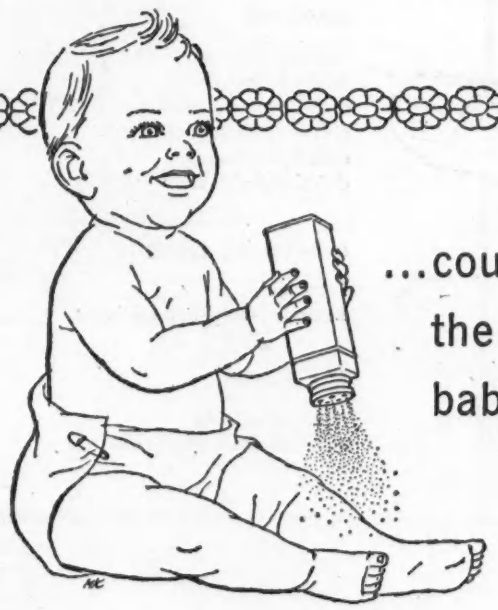
The delta-17 through delta-2, Isomeric C-18 Monethenoid Acids: a Study in Halogen Absorption, by H. A. Schuette and R. J. Meyer, University of Wisconsin.

Trade Briefs

Dow Chemical Company's Texas division, Freeport, Tex., has added J. E. Plume as a research and development engineer in the light hydrocarbon department.

Clarence G. Ozar has been appointed liaison chemist on the staff of Dr. W. L. McCracken, director of research, of Detrex Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

IN STEARATES, A SPECK OF DIRT THIS BIG •



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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 68

to 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with ⅛c. more asked in some quarters. Export buying advanced all hog choice white grease to 10c. per pound, tankcars, with sales reported thereat for immediate shipment. Not all hog also was higher at 8½c. per pound, same basis. House grease was nominal at 5¾c. per pound, tankcars delivered and brown at 5⅛c., same basis.

Lard — Improved export inquiry strengthened the market. Austria was in the market for 1,000 tons of refined lard. Cash lard was higher at 17¼c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Market was quiet and quotably unchanged. Prices were held at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine also was without change at 11½c. to 12c. per pound, barrels, depending upon quantity.

Tallow — Increased buying for export lifted quotations fractionally for all grades. Domestic demand was fair, with most interest from exporters. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 8¼c. per pound, drums, f.a.s., with trading at ⅛c. less. For domestic delivery, bleachable fancy was quoted at 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6⅞c.; special, 6⅝c. and No. 1, 6c. Edible tallow was higher at 11c. per pound, same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod — Trading in tanked Newfoundland oil continued light and spotty. Prompt shipments were quoted at 8¾c. per pound, drums, exdock, with some business reported thereat. The spot market was unchanged ranging from 9¾c. to 10c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish — Buying interest lacked snap, with consumers taking small lots for actual needs. Light pressed was offered at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, but available at concessions on firm bids. Crude menhaden oil remained firm at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, Atlantic coast and 7¾c., Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—Crude tuna oil witnessed some activity during the week as two cars of oil moved at 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Some 600-700 tons of Alaskan herring oil in storage was inactive and offered at 8¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Seattle. No activity was reported in the sardine industry although small schools were supposedly spotted by scout planes off the San Francisco Bay and Monterey area coastline.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Government report estimated this year's cotton crop at 11,832,000 bales against 12,680,000 bales last month and 16,465,000 produced last season. This season's cottonseed meal production was estimated at 2,096,483 tons, a decrease of 153,254 tons from last month's estimate and 820,908 tons less than production for 1953-54. Farmers are holding the cotton seed for higher prices while feed mixers are buying only as needed. Meal forty-one percent quoted at $70 per ton sacked basis Memphis, $72 Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina for September-October shipment; 36 percent $5 less.

Linseed Meal—Demand confined to nearby delivery. Prices unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal business was light as feed jobbers, distributors and mixers were interested in supplies only for nearby. Directions continued at a brisk rate for the four-day short week. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal at $61 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; October delivery at $2 a ton higher, nominal. Expeller meal was scarce and quoted at $68 a ton for nearby.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	2,880,000	10,540,000
Since Sept. 1	14,700,000	10,540,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Limited quantities were traded in the Southeast at $80 per ton sacked f.o.b. mills for September shipment. Supplies are very small and mills report that the peanut crop in South Georgia and South Alabama has been damaged by drought. Most of the crushing is over for the season although the government released peanuts last week to produce approximately 250 tons of meal.

Soybean Meal—Buyers and processors were watching weather conditions very closely throughout the soybean belt as prices continue to go downward as the new crop approaches. Demand was limited to actual needs and prefer to await the movement of new crop beans before making any large commitments. Forty-four percent unrestricted soybean meal was quoted at $73.50 per ton Decatur for September, $64 first half October; $62.50 second half; and $61.50 for October, November, December. Limited quantities of meal was moved at $65 per ton, bulk Mississippi Valley.

Beeswax—Market was unchanged and steady. Trading was light, chiefly for immediate delivery. Crudes continued firm, with African maintained at 55c. to 56c. per pound, as to quantity.

Waxes

Carnauba—There was no improvement to the quiet demand. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. The tone of the market continued unsettled and firm bids for sizable quantities could have shaded nominal quotations. Most buyers limited purchases to less than ton lots. No. 3, Ceara crude was merely nominal at 74c. to 76c. per pound and refined, technical 77c. to 78c. and pure, 85c. to 87c. per pound, spot as to quantity. No. 1 yellow, Ceara also was nominal at $1.04 to $1.06 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.10 to $1.12, same basis.

Japan—Limited quantities on spot were maintained at 45c. per pound. Demand was quiet. Offers for replacements from Japan were offered at the same level.

Ouricury — Business was quiet, but light stocks were well held at current quotations. Refined was quoted at 95c. to 98c. per pound, according to quantity and quality.

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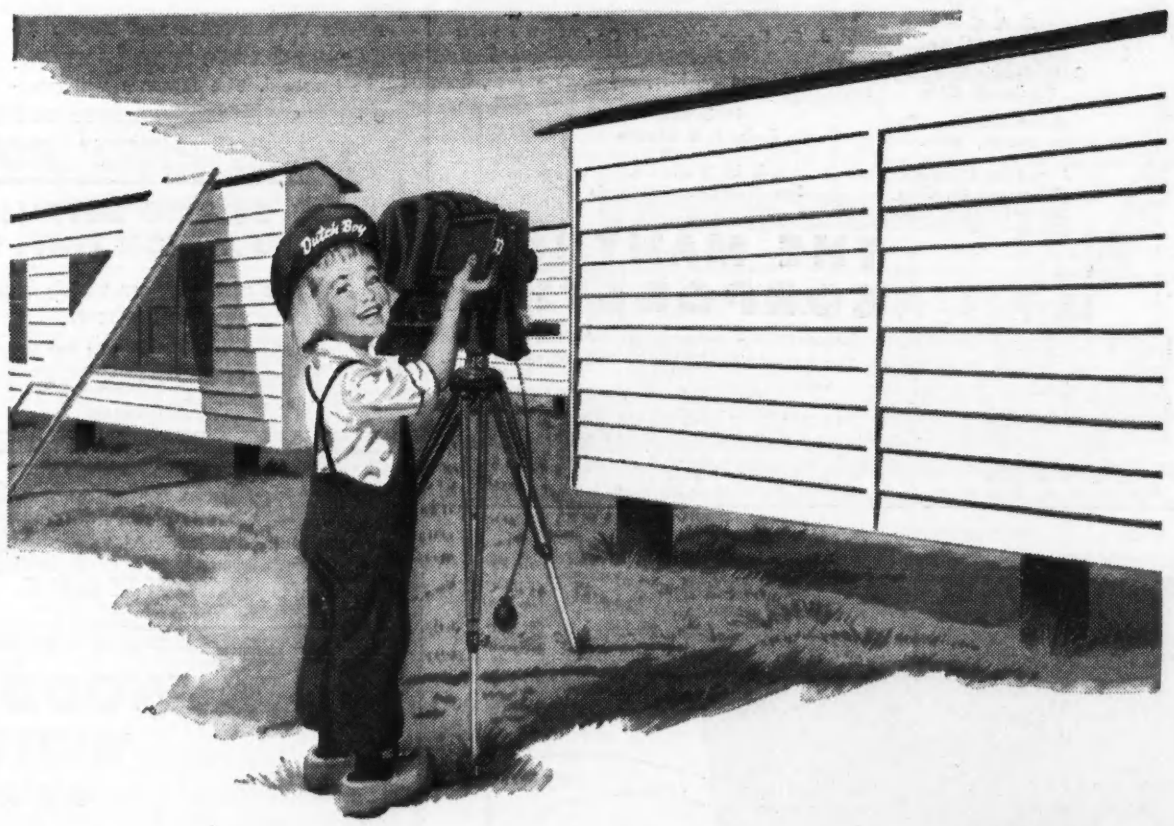

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Their widespread use of "45X" proves that it has what it takes to make foolproof exterior paints. And exposure tests at National Lead's Sayville Test Station—where many different pigments have been exposed for many years — pin this proof down scientifically.

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In tinted House Paints, it increases film durability and resistance to color changes.

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In Porch and Floor Enamels, it plasticizes the film, increases abrasion resistance, improves adhesion.

For all its adaptability, you use fewer pounds of "45X" than of other white lead types. That's because the reactive portion of each "45X" pigment particle is concentrated at the surface and, thus, proportionately larger amounts of "lead" are made available.

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National Lead Company: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 80; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).

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Rape, Mustard Seed Output Seen Up About 60 Percent

Production of rape and mustard seed in Sweden in 1954 is estimated at around 160,000 short tons, an increase of nearly 60 percent from the 1953 output, according to the American Embassy, Stockholm. This is significantly larger than the forecast of 137,000 tons reported earlier.

The greater production this year is due partly to a larger harvested acreage but also to a substantial increase in the per acre yield of rapeseed. Harvesting of oilseed crops has been under way for some time but, like the early grain crops, has been retarded by rainy weather.

Flaxseed producton in 1954 is estimated around 126,000 bushels, a decline of 60 percent from the 1953 outturn, largely the result of a reduction in acreage.

Lead Paint Warning Label Planned in New York City

The paint industry, in cooperation with the Department of Health of the City of New York, is drafting a label rule for containers of lead paint that will warn of the danger of poisoning if used on toys or other articles that small children are likely to chew.

Assistant Commissioner of Health Jerome Trichter stated that the interested parties have agreed on most of the principles involved. The measure will probably be ready for submission at a coming meeting of the Board of Health, Mr. Trichter stated. Such an amendment to the sanitary code has been under study for over a year.

Phila. Paint Technicians Slate Meeting Wednesday

Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting September 15 at the Engineers' Club in that city. Cocktails will be served from 6 p.m., with dinner following one hour later. Speaker will be L. R. Sherman, director of technical sales pigment color division, Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y., who will discuss "Latex Paint Pigments."

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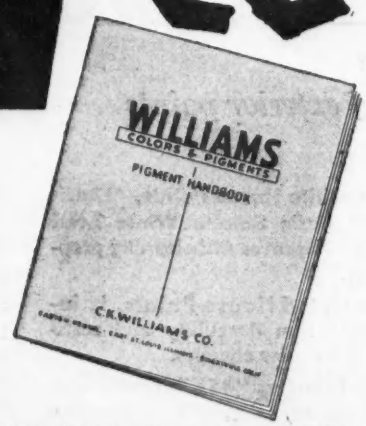

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SPECIFICATIONS: (Resublimed). COLOR, white; SUBLIMATION min. 99% granular or lump, 98½% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE, none; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.01% (Sublimed). COLOR, light yellow to gray; SUBLIMATION min. 98% granular or lump, 97.5% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE max. 1.0%; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.05%. PARTICLE SIZE: (Resublimed and Sublimed). POWDER—20 mesh; GRANULAR—4 + 20 mesh; LUMP—1 + 4 mesh—also special mesh sizes may be had to order.

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Filler 4-Head and Hope 6-Head S.S. Piston Filler.
Ceco and Jones auto. Cartoners.
Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony M and ML; Ermold and World Semi and Auto. Labelers.
Sperry 12" S.S. Filter Press.
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2—BLAW KNOX, 800 gal., 347 S.S. agitated Reactors, ASME, U-69, 200 PSI.
2—Heat Exchangers, 1440 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Columns, 347 S.S., 8'x61'6", 15 trays, 50 PSI; 7'x26', 10 trays, 50 PSI.
2—Columns, 347 S.S., 6'x45'; 15 trays, 850 PSI; 6'x64'; 35 trays, 55 PSI.
2—Columns, 347 S.S., 4'x70', 45 trays, 75 PSI; 2'x39', 30 trays, 70 PSI.
1—SHARPLES DH-2 Nozljector Centrifuge 304 S.S.
1—SHARPLES C-27 SUPER-D-HYDRATOR 316 S.S.
3—SHARPLES P-16 MONEL and stainless steel Pressurite Super Centrifuge.
1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, stainless steel perforated basket.
1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL rubber covered imperforate basket.
1—AT&M 36" center slung rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifugal.
1—NIAGARA #110-20 Pressure FILTER with 12, Type 316 S.S. leaves.
2—BIMCO 8'x8', 4'x5' ROTARY VACUUM FILTERS.
2—#3 SWEETLAND S.S. FILTERS with 12—25" dia. leaves.
4—SHRIVER 30"x30" c.i. Filter Presses P&F, 30 chambers, open, washing.
1—2800 gal. 6'x12' Storage Tank 316 stainless with steam coils.
1—HERSEY 3'x26' stainless steel HOT AIR ROTARY DRYER.
1—F. L. SMIDTH 4'x30' ROTARY KILN, ⅜" shell, welded construction.
1—Devine 2'x4' VACUUM DRUM DRYER, 316 S.S.
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2—F. J. STOKES ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS, 3'x15' and 30"x8'.
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2—Lee 6'x6' closed S.S. agitated Tanks.
4—LINK BELT ROTO-LOUVRE DRYERS, 7'5" x20', 3'10"x16', 2'7"x10".
4—ABBE 6'x10' porcelain lined, jacketed PEBBLE MILLS.
1—Eureka #3 Jar Mill, 14.7 gals.
5—MIKRO PULVERIZERS, #2DH, #2TH, #1SH, #1SI and Bantam.
2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" CONICAL STEEL LINED MILLS.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal., Type JEM, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, 50 HP motor.
2—BAKER PERKINS 100, 50 gal. double arm, JACKETED MIXERS, Sigma Blades.
1—BAKER PERKINS 35 gal., stainless steel, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, Sigma Blades.
5—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x84", 20"x81", 40"x120".
5—Stokes R, DD2, D4, D3 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.

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1—2000 gal. Stainless Clad Tank.
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1—Sperry 30" Wood P&F Filter, 30 ch.
2—Sperry 24" C.I. 30 Recessed Plate.
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2—Richardson Convey-O-Weigh Scales.
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2—35' x 16" belt Trough Conveyors.
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Sharples, Super-D-Hydrator, Stainless Steel.
NEW, Sharples, Super-D-Canter, PN14, Stainless Steel.
Nozlector, 304S/S, Clarifier type, closed feed, 15 HP, TEFC MOTOR.
COMPRESSORS—(2) NEW 3580CFM, I.R. PRE-2 110 PSI 600 HP Motors, Exciters, Controls.
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(2) 1035 sq. ft.—4 pass. 28x16'x1" all Steel 250 psi. working
DRYERS—Steam Tube, 6'x35' Louisville (27) 5" & (27) 3" Tubes, 90 PSI, 10 HP.
Rotary, 4'x30'x⅜" welded, complete.
FILTERS—(3) Vacuum, Oliver 8'x10', Steel heads, wood deck, 35% submergence.
MILLS—Raymond 5-Roll, High Side 50" Hammer, Williams #3, Reg. with Trap. NEW, Micro Pulverizer #2SP, with Pre-Crusher Roll.
MIXER—300 gal. Baker Perkins 18—DIM, 304 S/S Sigma Blades, Bottom Disch. 30 HP.
Patterson, 4' conical blender, steel 19 C.F. working cap., 5 HP.
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Steel—6,500 gal. 76"x27'10".
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1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
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2—#000 Raymond Mills.
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Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & #1.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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Read 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
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1—Ross Type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
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★ Vertical Stainless Steel Condenser; 13' high; 231 S.S. Tubes; 220 sq. ft.
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★ Monel 750 gal. Reactor; Jacketed and Agitated; 5' x 5'.
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★ Bethlehem Cast Iron Sulphonator; 79" x 74½"; with Coils in Jacket.
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★ Robinson Unique Stainless Steel Mixer with Sifter; 17" x 30" x 20".
★ Stainless Steel 40 cu. ft. Double Ribbon Jacketed Mixer; 32" x 96".
★ Sprout Waldron Stainless Ribbon Mixer; Continuous Cylinder; 28" x 12'.
★ Baker Perkins 200 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; size 17; BB/V11.
★ **Baker Perkins 2500 gal. Stainless Double Arm MIXERS**
★ Stainless Tumbling Barrel Mixer 5' x 5'; baffled interior; 3 HP.
★ Lancaster Mix Mullers; Type EAG3 and EAG4 with accessories.
★ Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill with 15 HP; cap/1000 lbs.
★ **FITZPATRICK STAINLESS COMMINUTATORS Model "D" and Model "K"—20 H.P.**
★ Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; requires 40 HP motor.
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★ Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 8'; 6' x 6' and 6' x 8'.
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★ A. T. & M. 42" Type 316 Stainless Suspended Centrifugal; 30/15HP.
★ Sharples Super-D-Hydrators; Models C20 and C27 in Stainless.
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★ Bird 36" x 50" Centrifugal Filter; Rubber Cov. & S.S.; 40HP.
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3—Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 700 gal. ea.

20—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 gal. ea.

1—Combustion Engineers Type 347 Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gal., 300 psi. NEW.

5—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gal. ea.

1—150 gal. Steel Jacketed Reactor, 75 psi.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, Series R, 500 gal. with impeller type agitator and drive.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 gal.

1—Buffalo Vertical Pressure Tank, 10,000 gal., 125 psi.

2—Nickel Jacketed Vacuum Reactors, 500 gal. and 300 gal.

5—Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks, 4000 gal. ea.

3—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 5000 gal. ea.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel 2800 gal. Storage Tank, w/coil.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 1500 gal.

1—Type 347 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 1500 gal.

8—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Receivers, 50 gal. ea., NEW.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 2500 gal.

2—Feinc Type 316 Stainless Steel String Filters, 6'6" x 6', NEW.

1—Sparkler Model 33-D-7 Steel Jacketed Filter.

1—Sperry 42" x 42" Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Press with 35 chambers, 3" frames. NEW.

1—Shriver 36" x 36" Filter Thickener, Heresite lined, 15 chambers complete.

1—Sparkler Model 33-D-17 type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter.

2—Shriver 24" x 24" cast iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 22 chambers ea.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator, Model C-20.

1—Delaval Type 316 Stainless Steel Multi-Matic Centrifuge.

1—Fletcher 40" Stainless Steel suspended-type Centrifuge with perforated basket.

1—Lummus Steel Bubble Cap Column, 4' x 37' with 35 trays.

1—Colonial Iron Works Monel Bubble Cap Column, 2' x 5', with 5 trays.

1—Type 304 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 6' x 18' with 7 trays.

1—Dry Dock Monel Bubble Cap Column with 13 trays.

4—Alco Steel Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. ea.

1—Patterson Kelly Stainless Steel Condenser, 30 sq. ft.

2—Colonial Iron Works Monel Heat Exchangers, 350 sq. ft. and 150 sq. ft.

1—Lummus Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 360 sq. ft.

1—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer with hydraulic tilting device, 100 gal.

1—Day 50 gal. Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer.

1—Readco Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 100 gal.

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COLLOID MILLS—All S.S. Construction, 3", 6", & 10". With Motors.
EXHAUSTERS—300 to 40,000 C.F.M.
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FILTER SPARKLER—Type 316 S.S. Model 33. NEW.
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MIXERS—D.A. Sigma, jktd. Steel and S.S. 50, 60, & 200 gal.
MIXERS—Dry Powder 600#.

MIXER—Day 2½ gal., jktd., vac., double sigma blade.

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MILLS—25, 125 gal.; Jar, 10 gal.; Pebble, 250 gal.; 3-roll, 14"x 40".

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PULVERIZER—Sturtevant Ring Roll — 25 HP—vee drive.
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GEARMOTORS—New—7½ H.P.; 350 RPM—U.S. Varidrive; 3H.P.—12 to 36.9 RPM.
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1—Keeler-C.F. Boiler 350 H.P. 160# W.P.
1—Bird Sus. Cent. 48" S.S. Perf. Basket.
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Swenson Rubber Lined Conf. Vacuum Cooling & Crystallizing Bodies 1670# Crystals per Hr.
1—Al. Nell 4'x9' Double Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 20 Shelf Vac. Dryer 42"x42".
3—Stokes #138 F Vac. Shelf Dryers 24"x24".
4—Devine 17 & 20 Shelf Double Dr. Vac. Dryers 59"x78".
1—Sperry 24" Press 40 Ch. 2" cake, Wash. Style.
1—Shriver 24" Alum. Press 16 Ch. 1" Cake.
2—Pfaudler Reactors—100 & 500 Gal. Glass Lined.
1—Feinc 6' dia. Horiz. type 304 S.S. Filter.
1—Sweetland #12 Filter 72-Brze. Screens.
1—Direct heat S.S. Lined Rotary Dryer 4'x30'.
4—Spiral Mixers 1000 to 4000#.
1—B.P. 20 Gal. D.A. Jack. Mixer 10 H.P.
1—Micro 2TH Pulverizer 15 H.P. Motor.
2—Rotary Cutters 12" w/10 H.P. Motors.
4—Roball Sifters 20" x 48" — 40" x 66" — 40"x120" Single to Triple Deck.
1—Jeffrey-Taylor Screen 30"x68" Stainless Steel—NEW.
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1—S.S. Tank 2100 gals. Horiz.
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20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 100 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
2—Ronceme Rotating Drum Mixers 5' dia. x 11'6".
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 140 gal., Burr-Stone lined.
2—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 6'x22".
2—[illegible] Air Compressors, Type AL-823.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
2—[illegible] Vacuum Pumps, 5 H.P., 60' & 100'.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
15—Heat Exchangers (some stainless steel).
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x22".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10"—like new.
2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 32"x90".
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 18-D-6.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#18 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, Jacketed.

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6—New Devine 5-5A vacuum shelf driers. 10 and 11 shelves.
4—New Stokes 138H8 vacuum shelf driers. 8 and 4 shelves.
12—Stainless steel condensers from 6 to 140 sq. ft.
1—Stokes 54" stainless 304 vacuum still.
1—Link suspended 40" centrifuge motor driven S/S.
New Lyden Bros. 8-door incubator.
1—Tolhurst 26" centrifuge bottom discharge S/S.
2—90 gallon steel Abbe Engineering ball mills 30" x 42", jacketed MD.
1—2 x 4 S/S rotary vacuum drier.
12—Baker Perkins and Day Mixers. 20 to 500 gallons.
25—New Aluminum condensers, 400 and 600 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak drum flaker 48" dia. x 40 ft.
2—Buflovak double drum driers, 24 x 36. and 32 x 52".
3—Stokes & Smith model G1 fillers, explosion-proof motors.
2—Piston S/S filler with agitated hopper, all monel metal.

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MCA, Carnegie Tech

—Continued from page 5

ing that time great advances have been made in chemistry and in the chemical industry.

The chemical compounds to be covered in the investigation will start with those having the greatest tonnage and value in production and gradually will be increased to include all of the simpler inorganic and organic compounds.

Insofar as practicable, the compounds will be investigated in chemically related groups, to take advantage of molecular correlations and to make for economy of operation. It is estimated conservatively that at the close of the first year research data on 100 compounds will be made available.

FWDA Sets Meeting Plans

—Continued from page 7

ecutive vice-president of the National Pharmaceutical Council.

A merchandising session will be held the following day, with A. E. Ritchie serving as chairman. The Washington, D. C. bureau of *Time* and *Life* magazines will have a presentation entitled, "News," and Joe Leigh, of Einson-Freeman Company, will speak on "Ten Sizzling Sales Ideas." "Men Make the Difference" will be the title of an address by Verne Martin, sales consultant for Maytag Company, and Dr. K. H. Alexander, of the First Christian Church of Oklahoma City, Okla., will speak on "Life's Quiz Program."

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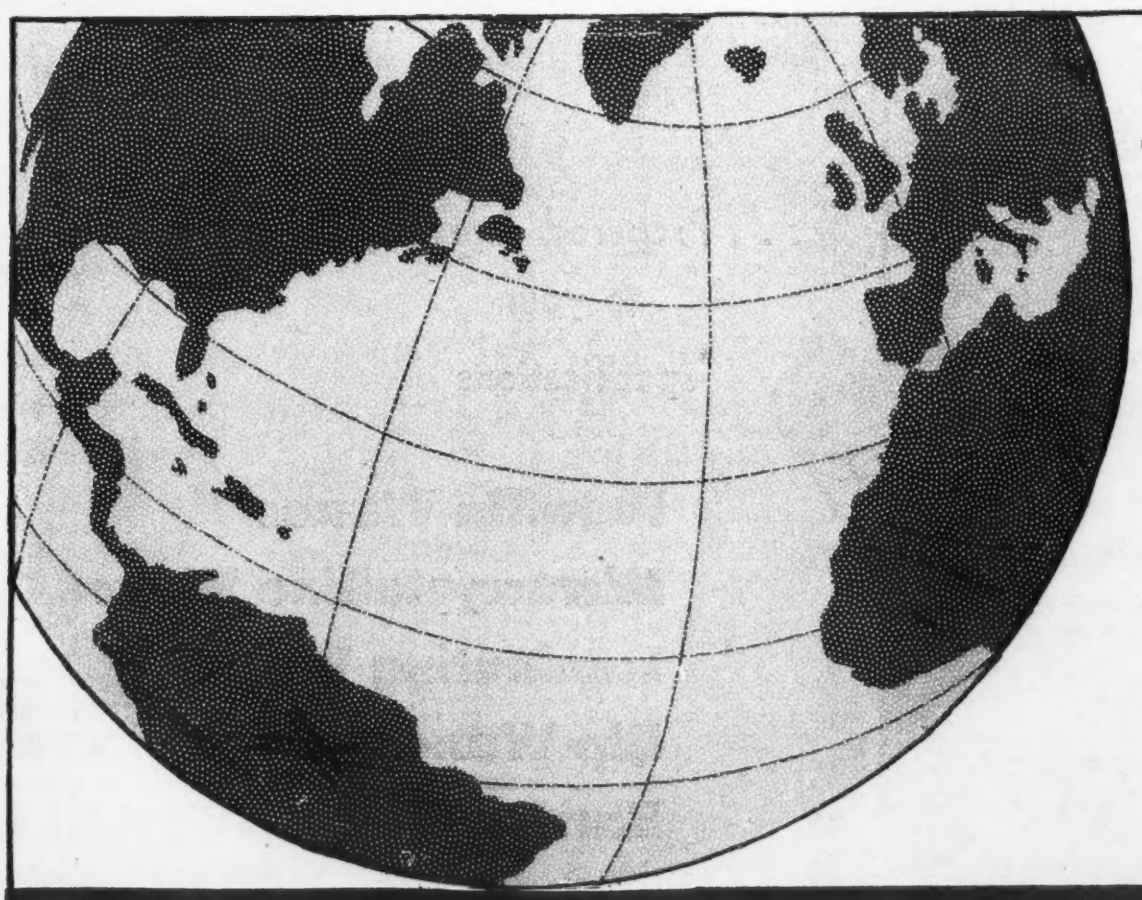
Zinc-ammonium chloride, ugs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41¼
normal dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.53	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04½-	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, lc. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	sh.	6.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½-	—



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